The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,100.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	„	73 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertion „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.

WAINWRIGHT—December 8th, at Poona, the wife of Mr. R. W. Wainwright, Jr., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.
BIRTHS.

FENDALL—November 29th, at Kohat, the wife of Captain H. Fendall, of a daughter.

TYLER—December 1st, at Mynpoory, the wife of Dr. J. W. Tyler, of a son.

FRIZELLE—December 3rd, at Lahore, the wife of J. Frizelle, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 22nd December, at noon.

	Dec.		Jan.
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave Colombo	
„ Rutnagherry	23	„ Galle	1
„ Vingorla	23	„ Negapatam	3
„ Carwar	24	„ Pondicherry	4
„ Mangalore	25	„ Madras	5
„ Cannanore	26	„ Coconada	7
„ Calicut	26	„ Vizagapatam	8
„ Beypore	27	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Cochin	28	„ Gopalpore	9
„ Tuticorin	30	Arrive CALCUTTA	11

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

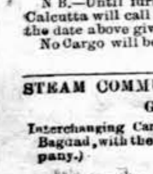
N. B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the date above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

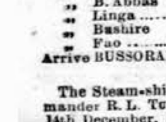
Up.	Dec.	Dec.	Down.	Jan.	Jan.
Leave BOMBAY	14	28	Leave BUSSORAH	1	15
		Jan.	„ Fao	1	15
„ Kurrachee	18	1	„ Bushire	3	17
„ Guadur	19	2	„ Linga	5	19
„ Muscat	22	5	„ B. Abbas	7	21
„ B. Abbas	24	7	„ Muscat	9	23
„ Linga	25	8	„ Guadur	11	25
„ Bushire	28	11	„ Kurrachee	13	27
„ Fao	29	12		Jan.	
Arrive BUSSORAH	30	13	Arrive BOMBAY	16	30

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 160 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th December, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

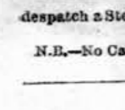


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.
(*To sail in all January.*)



THE Passenger Ship "Orwell," 1,169 tons Register, H. Gimblett, R.N.R. (late of Messrs. Green's ship "Seringapatam"), Commander.

This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Warren Hastings," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Warren Hastings."

Bombay, 28th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Malleny," Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Kerr will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Alabama," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to pay their Freight to us, and to send off Boats at once for their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Harrison will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents Ship "Alabama."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "Ellen Browse," Captain Jones, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Jones will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be first sent for our countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Jones Barque "Ellen Browse."

Bombay, 8th December 1868.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 5th and 20th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th December.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the Passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ doz. Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Strap.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
	1 Courier Bag.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Easy Chair.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Umbrella.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Pair of Brushes.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM—
BADHAM BROTHERS.

WANTED.

WANTED, a Bandmaster for H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I. Apply to Band President H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I., Baroda.

WANTED, a situation as Book-keeper, Accountant, or Assistant in a place of business. The applicant has had many years experience in some of the largest houses in India. Unexceptional references. Address "T.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO COTTON BUYERS AND SHIPPERS.—A Gentleman who has had considerable experience in the Calcutta and Up-country Markets is open to an engagement either as Selecter or Inspector. Apply to "A Y. Z.," Office of this Paper.

WANTED, an Engineer for the Unclesur Cotton Gin and Press Company. Copies of Testimonials will be required. Salary expected, &c., &c., to be addressed to the undersigned.

PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Unclesur, near Broach, 2nd Dec. 1868.

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England via the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious Godown in 2 Church Lane. Apply to WATSON, BOGLE, & Co.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to announce that they have now in stock a splendid assortment of Photograph and Carte-de-visites Albums, adapted for presentation. Inspection is respectfully invited.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby informed that the Power of Attorney granted by me, in Bombay, between the months of November or December 1865, to Mr. Joze Januario DeSouza, residing at Cavel, in Bombay, is hereby cancelled.

MATHIAS CAMILLO CAETANO PINTO.

Goa, 5th December 1868.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—The undersigned requests that Residents on Malabar Hill will kindly see that no Vehar Water runs to waste in their Compounds, as complaints of deficient supply are numerous.

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 9th December 1868.

CEMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to register orders or enter into Contracts for the Mersey Cement Company's celebrated Wouldham Cement, shortly expected per "Royal Family," "Helen Scott," "Prince Leopold," "Sam Mendel," "Seaforth," &c., &c. Early application is requested.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE BROACH EXHIBITION HOTEL.—During the approaching Broach Exhibition, which opens on the 22nd instant, Gentlemen Visitors may reckon upon getting every possible accommodation and comfort at the above Hotel, which has been started by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel under special appointment by the Exhibition Committee.

Breakfast at 9 o'clock, Tiffin at 1 o'clock, Dinner at 7 o'clock, will be served in a commodious Corrugated Iron Building in the vicinity of the Exhibition Buildings; and Sleeping Accommodation will be provided in Tents opposite to His Excellency the Governor's Camp.

J. HORMUSJEE, Proprietor.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

RUPEES 2,000 REWARD.—Whereas the Shop of Messrs. Soundy and Company, General Importers, &c., Rampart Row, Bombay, was broken into between the hours of 7 o'clock P.M. on Saturday the 5th and 10 o'clock A.M. on Monday the 7th instant, and Gold and Silver Jewellery of considerable value, consisting of Watches, Signet and Gem Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, Scarf Pins, Shirt Studs, Guard Chains, &c., &c., stolen therefrom, a Reward of Two Thousand Rupees will be paid to any person who shall give information leading to the recovery of the said property and detection and conviction of the thieves.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Office, Bombay, 9th December 1868.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of certain Earthenware Pipe Drains in the Cross Streets of Cammatteepoora.

The plans, sections, and specification may be inspected, and the form of Tender with the Bill of quantities may be obtained, at the Office of the undersigned.

All Tenders must be written on the proper Printed Forms and forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, at his Office, in Apollo Street, on or before Monday the 21st day of December 1868.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, 9th December 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per "Burmah," "Doxford," and other Ships, and orders are now being registered, for

Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Fresh Portland Cement.
Leather Belting.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Anvils, Bellows, &c.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Steam Whistles and Boiler Fittings.
Sheet Zinc.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Plate, Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

PORTRAITURE.—We have much pleasure in announcing to the Public that we are now prepared to take first class Portraits of every kind at the very lowest prices.

Cartes de Visite Rs. 12 per dozen; and all other descriptions at an equally low figure.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
Photographers and Miniature Painters, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. LINDLEY AND WARREN, Photographic Artists, also beg to announce the arrival in Bombay of Mr. B. B. Brooks, the celebrated Miniature and Portrait Painter of London and Brighton. Messrs. L. and W. are now prepared to execute Photographs, either Tinted or Full Coloured, of any size; also Miniatures on Ivory, finished in first class style. Specimens may be seen at L. and W.'s Portrait Rooms, Apollo Street.

10th December 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12 to	21
Superfine do. do.	18 „	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14 „	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped	21 „	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25 „	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3 „	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½ „	
Silk and Wool Pants	5 „	8
India Gauze Pants	7 „	8
Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz.	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do. „	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	9
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz.	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		
The Pall Mall per dozen	Rs. 7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Belgian „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspear „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Regent „	7	0
The Indian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do „	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes	
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons	
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use ... per dozen	12-8 to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders „	16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15 to	30
„ „ Chased	15 „	30
„ „ Enameled	16 „	30
„ Sleeve Links	18 „	30
„ Shirt Studs	14 „	30
„ Scarf Rings	8 „	12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 „	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20 to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 „	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 „	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12 „	35
Railway Rugs	12 „	50

Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.			
Paris Hats		14	0
Drab Shell Felt		10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs		8	8
The Jerome	do.	7	8
The Cantab	do.	7	8
The Isis	do.	7	8
The Derby	do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands / „ Turban / „ lined Cork. / Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S } Black Velvet Hats ... Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Gent's.	Gent's.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
Indian Hosiers.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Cunha and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots, Broad Cloth, Merino, Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families without frame. The above Articles can be had at a very moderate rate.

New Encyclopoedia of arts and sciences in 21 Volumes.

A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for Balls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadavie Road, No. 35.

MRS. CARROLL,
MILLINER,
No. 21, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA,

BEGS to inform her Constituents and Ladies in Bombay and Out-stations, that she has just received Overland a fresh consignment of new and fashionable Millinery for the season, to which she invites inspection, and hopes for a continuance of their kind patronage.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

All orders carefully and punctually attended to.

Ladies' own materials made up.

25th November 1868.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompaneid by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

A. ALLAN'S CLEARING SALE.
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS.
At a reduction of FIFTEEN PER CENT.

CAPITAL TWEED SUITS, made to order.	... Rs.	20
FANCY TWEED TROUSERS ... Rs. 8-8 }		20
SILK MIXED COATS DOUBLE BREASTED ... „ 12-8 }	„	
SLEEPING SUITS ... from „ 12 to	„	18
A VARIETY OF DRAB FELT HATS ... from	„	2

N. B.—Clearing Sale will only be open for a month.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR LITTLE BOYS.

Scotch Highland suits, complete.
The McDuff and Stuart Tartans.

REGIMENTALS.

The NEW REGULATION, FULL DRESS, TUNIC, for Infantry.
The NEW REGULATION, SASH AND SWORD BELT, for Infantry.
STAFF CORPS BELTS, CORK HELMETS AND COLLAR ORNAMENTS.
PATROL JACKETS for Staff Artillery and Infantry.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

SATURDAY EVENING, 12TH DECEMBER.

THE LAST NIGHT!
THE LAST NIGHT!!
THE LAST NIGHT!!!

AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF THE COMPANY IN BOMBAY.

The whole strength of the Company in a GRAND, NEW, AND CLOSING PROGRAMME.

REDUCED PRICES AS USUAL.

First Class Rs. 3 | Third Class Re. 1
Second Class „ 2 | Fourth Class As. 8

Doors open at half-past eight; commence at nine.

Seats may be secured at the Circus, and Tickets obtained at the Oriental Exchange and Tiffin Room.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Shareholders of the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society will be held at the Office of the undersigned, at 3 P.M., on Friday the 18th instant, for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of C. M. Keir, Esq, resigned, and to decide as to the best mode of liquidating the Society.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th December 1868.

HALLUMS BROTHERS, Dealers in Poultry, has their Stall in the Market, where they can be consulted.

H. Brothers respectfully solicits a small share of the Public patronage, and they take this opportunity to state they are feeding a few good Ducks and Turkeys for Christmas, when a good bird may be had.

H. Brothers get all their "fowls" fresh from the country, *not* sickly things from the Goa boats.

Terms—Cash, on delivery.

Market, December, 1868.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—Notice is hereby given that the Liquidator is now prepared to issue Certificates to the Shareholders of this Bank for the Shares standing in their names this day, and that a first Distribution of the Assets of the Bank, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per Share will be made to the Shareholders now on the Register on Wednesday next, the 9th proximo, and every ensuing Wednesday, between the hours of 12 and 3, on their obtaining the Liquidator's Certificate during the previous week.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

Rampart Row, 30th November 1868.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The undersigned invites, Tenders for the supply of the following Articles (as per Schedule) for one year, commencing 1st January 1869:—Beef, Mutton, Bread, Flour, Rolong, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Firewood, Vegetables of sorts, Milk, Plates, Mugs, Basins, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Brooms, and many other Articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest Tender, and no reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, Secretary,
Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 10th December 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are ready to receive Tenders for the following works:—

1st.—The construction of the Masonry in the Foundations, Abutments, and Piers of the new Taptee Viaduct.

2nd.—The raising and traversing the Girders of the old Taptee Viaduct from the single line side to the centre of the old Piers, and for the removing and rebuilding of a portion of the Masonry.

3rd.—The construction of a Tramway and temporary Timber Bridge over the River, near the site of the Taptee Viaduct.

The Tenders to be sent in to the Agent's office, in Bombay, on or before the 1st January 1869.

The Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Engineer's Office, Bhosawul, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The Company do not bind themselves to receive the lowest or any Tender.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION).
શીંદ પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
सींद प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are prepared to receive private offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Buildings of the Sind Press Company (Limited) in liquidation:—

Two pairs patent coupled Steam Engines, fitted with 8 high and low pressure brass pumps, complete, with appurtenances, now lying in the premises of the Fort Press Company, in the Fort.

12 large dressed Stone Slabs for Presses.

20 do. do for 2 pairs Engines.

One pucka-built Building, situate at Kurrachee near the harbour, admeasuring 18,758 square yards, more or less, on which a local cess of Rs. 21¼ per year is payable to Government. The land is held from Government on lease for 99 years. For further particulars, apply to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the Liquidator.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1868.

MANILLAS.

D. S. KEMP and Co. have received a supply of No. 2 Cigars, selected and approved by their own critic. D. S. KEMP & Co, Bombay.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.
CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an (promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. CHARLES KINLOCH & Co.'s VIRGIN SHERRIES.

Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co. have much pleasure in intimating that they have been appointed the Bombay Agents for these unrivalled Wines, and that the first consignment has just been sampled with the most gratifying result. The Sherries of the above Firm are well known to the more epicurean of both Indian services, who have long cherished the name of Chas. Kinloch and Co. in that connection although rarely able to obtain illustrations of their vaults. The shipment now landed consists of the following:—

SHERRIES—		Per dozen.
Virgin, dark green seal	Pale Wine of good consistence, fine flavour, and rather dry.	Rs. 21
yellow seal		22
green seal		25
Amontillado		32
PORT		26
CHAMPAGNE—Finest Dry, early bottled		32
BRANDY—Fine Old		30

In addition to these D. S. K. & Co. are now offering the following which will repay attention—

PETIT CHAMPAGNE—a light effervescing Wine obtained through Messrs. G. M. Mumm & Co.	26
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s No. 1 Brandy, reputed to be the finest in India	38
CLARET—Excellent breakfast, Bordeaux—bottled..	11
SAUTERNE—In excellent condition	22

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual, a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. J. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

MR. H. COLEMAN'S (Contractor) Offices have been removed to No. 31, Chinchpoogly, Mornington Villa.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS. No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the erection of a new building for the National Bank of India in Rampart Row on the Esplanade. The Plans can be seen and bills of quantities obtained at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Co., near the Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders are to be sent to the National Bank of India, and no Tender will be received after 12 o'clock on Monday the 14th instant.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 15th January, 1869, for the supply by contract specified in the Schedule for one year from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete Classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite Deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. L. SEARLE,
Lieutenant, late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Bullocks with Yokes and Drivers to be used for watering and rolling the Roads during the year 1869; also for the supply of Roads Labour Carts, together with Bullocks and Drivers, for the above period.

Not less than twenty pairs and not more than ninety pairs of Bullocks with Yokes and Drivers will be daily required for rolling the Roads.

Not less than forty Labour Carts with Bullocks and Drivers, and not more than hundred Labour Carts per day will be required.

One hundred special Carts for Metal are to be provided by the Contractor, and all the Bullocks are to be kept and fed at the Municipal Stable by the Contractors—no rent will be charged by the Municipality.

Other information relating to this Contract, together with printed form of Tender, may be obtained on application at this Office.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 23rd day of December 1868, to the address of Arthur Crawford, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 5th Dec. 1868.

MALVERN COLLEGE,
PRESIDENT AND VISITOR.
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
HEAD MASTER.
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS of CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to open the Exhibition on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 7 A.M. There will be a Public Ball (which will be free) at the Kutchery on the evening of the same day.

On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

On Thursday evening (24th), there will be a grand display of Fireworks.

On Thursday, the 31st instant, there will be a Public Subscription Ball, Ladies' Tickets will be issued free, Gentlemen's Tickets Rs. 15 each. Application for Tickets of Admission to both Balls should be addressed at least four days previously to C. M. Hogg, Esq., Sub-Collector, Broach

There will be a Public Ball at the Kutchery on the evening of the same day. On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

Public Officers and others desirous of pitching their Tents in the Grand Camp are requested to apply for a site, stating number and description of their Tents, to T. C. Hope, Esquire, Collector of Surat, on or before the 10th instant.

For the accommodation of the Public in general, the Committee have made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, Bombay, to open a temporary Hotel under Canvas, the charge will be Rs. 9 per diem, including Messing. Cutler's Wines, &c., will be supplied at fixed prices, and the whole will be conducted on the system of a first class Hotel, under the general supervision of the Committee.

The Prices of Admission to the Exhibition will be as under:—

Season Ticket, with Seat at the opening ... Rs. 5.
Do. without Seat „ ... „ 3.

None but Season Ticket-holders will be admitted on the 1st and 2nd days, and from 12 o'clock noon on the 3rd day. Thursday and Saturday mornings (24th and 26th), from 7 A.M. till noon, will be exclusively reserved for Native Ladies. Admission Re. 1, Children half price, Infants free.

From noon of the 26th instant, Day Tickets will be issued at Re. 1 each.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary at Broach and at the Byculla Hotel, Bombay.

Intending Visitors are earnestly requested to aid the Committee in providing adequate accommodation, both in the Exhibition Building for the opening, and at the Hotel, by taking Tickets and bespeaking quarters at the earliest practicable date.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

5th December 1868.

Now ready, gratis on application.

SUPPLEMENT to Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co.'s Book Catalogue, consisting principally of New Books and New Editions issued from October 1867 to October 1868.

⁂ The original complete Catalogue may still be had, as well as a complete Catalogue of the Miscellaneous Department, comprising Scientific Instruments, Drawing Materials, Stationery, Pictures, Photographs, Travellers' Requisites and a large variety of useful Sundries.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TENNYSON—DORE.

Will be received before Christmas, orders can be registered

TENNYSON'S IDYLLS, ELAINE, VIVIEN, GUINEVERE AND ENID, with 36 Steel Engravings, from Gustave Dore's designs, in one magnificent folio volume. Full bound morocco. Price will be about Rs. 80 or Rs. 90.

⁂ "Enid" can be had separately bound in cloth to match "Elaine," and "Vivien." Price Rs. 16.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER BOXES.

CHUBB'S BOXES JUST RECEIVED:—

Chubb's Paper Boxes with inkstand and pen tray—

	Rs.	
No. 2, 15 by 9¼ by 6 inches deep, outside.	30	0
No. 3, 17 by 11 by 7 „ „	35	0
No. 4, 18½ by 12½ by 7¾ „ „	40	0

Chubb's Writing or Despatch Boxes, containing Tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.—

No. 2, 14¾ by 9¾, by 6¼ deep, outside	50	0
No. 3, 16¾ by 10¼, by 7 „	60	0

Chubb's Palanquin Boxes, containing slope for writing upon, large folio inkstand, pen tray, &c.—

Size 10½ by 18¼, by 5¼ inches deep, outside	55	0
⁂ *Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes*	15	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DESPATCH BOXES AND WRITING CASES:—

A large assortment of these popular Boxes has just been received.

Allen's 15-inch Registered Travelling Desk or Despatch Box of russian leather, lined throughout with morocco, completely furnished with Stationery, writing apparatus, porcelain tablets, &c., &c., and fitted with two keyed Bramah lock; with letter travelling case and strap complete	Rs. 130	0
Ditto ditto 14-inch, of turkey morocco, suitable for ladies use	100	0
The Self-acting Travelling Desk or Despatch Box, 15 inch, russia leather, furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, tablets, &c.; complete with leather cover and strap	100	0
Ditto ditto less completely furnished, without leather cover	75	0
The "Elgin" Expanding Writing Case. This is an extremely portable and convenient arrangement, and will be found a most useful travelling companion, of real russia leather, size 9½ by 7½ inches	30	0
De la Rue's Ne Plus Ultra Desk, morocco, with doubt flaps, velvet slope, and good lock; size 12 by 10, by 2¾ deep	15	0
Ditto ditto 14 by 12, by 3 deep	18	0
Tourist's Writing Compendium, of French morocco, containing paper, envelopes, loose blotting book, spring top, ink, pen, and wafer boxes, &c., with registered spring lock—		
9½ by 6½ by 2 deep	20	0
11½ by 9, by 2¾ deep	35	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality. Charges moderate. Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical defects: being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on Monday, the 14th December, and the days following, a quantity of Old and Unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Masts, yards, Iron, Brass, and Copper old, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c.; also Stores returned from Abyssinia, such as Hawsers, Coir, Gunny Bags, Ensigns, and Tanks (iron) &c., &c. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 7th Dec. 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 140, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

THE APOLLO
WAITING AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

THE LESSEE of the Apollo Waiting and Refreshment Rooms,—the erection of which has just been completed,—begs to inform the Public of Bombay that they will be opened, under European management, to-day.

The Waiting-rooms, of which there are First and Second Class, will be found a very great convenience to all who may, from any cause, be detained on the Bunder. Attached to the Waiting-rooms are lavatories, &c., nicely fitted up; separate rooms being reserved for Ladies. The Waiting-rooms will be open to the Public free of charge.

Passengers embarking or disembarking at the Bunder will be enabled to deposit their Baggage at the above Rooms for safe keeping, a small fee being charged for the accommodation.

The Refreshment Department will be conducted in first-rate style, the greatest possible attention being paid to the cleanliness and excellence of everything supplied.

T. HAMMOND, Lessee.

Bombay, 1st December 1868.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to 1 P.M. on Monday, the 21st instant, from parties wishing to supply Sailing Ships of about one thousand tons burthen each, for the conveyance hence to Calcutta direct of Her Majesty's 96th Regt., strength as per margin, with Stores and Baggage.

Europeans.
25 Officers.
14 Officers' wives.
4 Children.
4 Warrant Officers.
831 Non-Commissioned Rank and File.
3 Hospital Apprentices.
89 Wives.
178 Children.
Natives.
20 Public Followers.
76 Horses.

2. The Vessel tendering for the above duty to be ready for final survey on the 10th January next.

3. The Vessel tendering will have to provide Cooking ranges and fittings, the fittings to be similar to those provided for troops proceeding by the Cape route, the Government finding provisions, water, and tanks, and Coal for the Cooking ranges. It is expected that such water or tanks as may belong to the ships will be made available for the reception of water for the use of the Troops, and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

4. The words "Tenders for Ship Tonnage" to be superscribed on the Cover.

5. The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th Dec., 1868.

RE MICHAEL HUGH SCOTT, deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of Michael Hugh Scott, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, and of No. 41, Threadneedle Street, in the City of London, Merchant, who died at Barriohim ock in North Britain on the 14th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and letters of administration of whose personal estates and effects (with the exemplification of the probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the 11th day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Alexander Henry Campbell, of Bombay, Esquire, European inhabitant, a partner in the firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, and to James Rankin, also of Bombay, European inhabitant, an assistant in the said firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, the constituted attorneys of Archibald Campbell Scott, George William Campbell, and Robert Hannay, Esqs., Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Michael Hugh Scott, deceased, are required on or before the 19th day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, to send to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the administrators will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Archibald Campbell Scott, George William Campbell, and Robert Hannay, Esqs., as such executors, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estates, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrators.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of November 1868.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COMMON PRAYER BOOKS in elegant bindings:—

	Rs.	
Size 5 by 3, bound limp russia with turnover edges, red rubrics and red edges	6	0
Ditto do. with red grolier cross	6	8
Ditto limp morocco, or calf ditto	5	0
Ditto do. without cross	4	8
Ditto in larger type, making the book about half as thick again, limp morocco with cross	7	8
Ditto do. without cross	6	8
Size 4 by 2¼ limp morocco panelled, turnover edges, red rubrics	3	12
And a variety in other bindings, as well as a large selection of Church Services in Ivory, Velvet, and Morocco bindings, from Rs. 8 to	40	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HYMNS, ANCIENT AND MODERN; the Drawing Room Pianoforte edition, Words and Music, large type, size 7 by 6, handsomely bound in panelled limp morocco, edges red and gilt ... Rs. 8 0

Ditto with an elegantly designed gold and red cross on the cover ... 9 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ENGLISHWOMAN (The) in INDIA, containing information for the use of Ladies proceeding to, or residing in, the East Indies, on the subjects of their Outfit, Furniture, Housekeeping, Rearing of Children, Duties and Wages of Servants, Management of the Stables, and Arrangements for Travelling; to which are added Receipts for Indian Cookery; by a Lady Resident. Second edition. Rs. 4-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SPORTING RIFLE (The) and ITS PROJECTILES; by Lieut. James Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps. Second edition, enlarged. Rs. 5-4.

Rampart Raw. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

New Serial; by A. Trollope.

HE KNEW HE WAS RIGHT; by Anthony Trollope. Part I. now ready.

Annual Subscription. { Town ... Rs. 13 12 0 / Up Country ... „ 16 8 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LADY'S MOROCCO TRAVELLING TOILET, WRITING, and WORK-BAG, by Toulmin and Gale, elegantly furnished with Mother O'Pearl and Electro-plated fittings, and lined with Watered Silk. Price Rs. 85.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' COURIER BAG;—an exceedingly neat, tasty, and useful, Travelling Companion. Price Rs. 8-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DE LA RUE'S NE PLUS ULTRA DESK;—an extremely useful, capacious, and at the same time portable style of Writing Case.

Size 12 inches square. Rs. 15.
„ 14 inches square. „ 18.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPROVED METALLIC STATIONERY RACK, with space for Ink Bottles and Pens. Price Rs. 12-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

JEWELLERY AT COST PRICE: adapted for Presentation. Lists available.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE PARLOUR PRINTING PRESS.—So called from its extreme portability; is recommended to all who require any kind of written matter multiplied. It is so simple that a native servant may work it, and no previous knowledge of the typographic art is necessary. It is accompanied by a chest, which contains in 4 drawers 2,500 types, and everything necessary for at once going to work. Price Rs. 125.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS, of perfect tone and finish, in every variety.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 64 each.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIFLUTES, without Stands, for playing either on the Knee or on the Table. Complete in case. Rs. 85.

HARMONIFLUTES, large size on Stand and with Foot Blower. Complete in case. Rs. 120.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER, SALT & CAYENNE."—The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Blue for "Pepper," of Ruby for "Salt," and of Opaque Cream White for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUP and Reversible Wine-Cups. (The Wine Cups closing into the drinking Cup) Sole Agents for Bombay SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

Prices.—In excellent white hard Metal, Electro-Silvered throughout, (not Gold Electro Plated) and with perfectly plain surface. The two in case complete, Rs. 14.

In clear ringing best German Silver, Ornamented, exterior richly Electro Silvered, and all interiors pure Gold Electro Plated. The two in superior case complete, Rs. 32.

In Hall Marked pure silver, ornamented, and all interiors, pure gold Electro Plated. The two in beautiful case complete, Rs. 120.

For the Field, for Shikaree, for the Camp, for Boardship, for the Traveller, for the Dining Table, and for general utility, this adaptation is unequalled both for elegance and economy.

An Engraving representing actual size sent on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY. Size.—Inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for foolscap, letter, and note paper, and for envelopes to match; Pen Box and Tray; Date (or Record) compartments, with Cards of size to fit; Book rest; porcelain slate; two spaces for Inks; secret drawer, and *extra secret drawer*; the whole enclosed in beautifully French Polished Mahogany or Oak, the slope being formed of two folding doors with patent lock and key. Rs. 50.

Soundy & Co. have a few of the above manufactured in exquisitely grained WALNUT WOOD, suitable for presentations, Rs. 70.

SOLID CABINET WITH SHELVING COMPARTMENTS.—In French Polished Mahogany with drawer, and with a slope-desk for Writing. Rs 60.

SOLID MAHOGANY OR OAK STATIONERY CABINET, with nine Partitions for holding Paper and Envelopes, with Lock and Key, and with Drawer.

Size.—Height 9 inches. Length 14 inches. Width 7 inches. Price Rs. 20.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—The Improved Instruments made for India to the express order of Soundy & Co. are much lighter than those formerly manufactured, thereby enabling Ladies to get a firmer hold, and giving greater power of execution and brilliancy; those constructed with steel vibrators, have the advantage of never getting out of tune, and are used by the principal Professors in England.

THE TREBLE CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.

With 48 Keys, full compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

No. 1. A very excellent Instrument in Mahogany Box, strongly recommended ... Rs. 70.

No. 2. Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed, (i. e. surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box ... Rs. 100.

No. 3. Ditto, highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, metal inlaid, and silver-tipped metal studs, in Rosewood Box ... Rs. 150.

No. 4. The Patent Concert Concertina Amboyna ends, inlaid, gilt studs, and tempered steel vibrators &c., &c., in Amboyna Box ... Rs. 225.

This Instrument is specially suitable for presentation to a Lady, and cannot be surpassed in tone and finish.

THE BARITONE CONCERTINA

Is, in pitch, exactly one octave lower than the Treble Concertina; and the fingering being precisely similar in both instruments, any person already acquainted with the one can with very little practice perform on the other.

The Baritone is peculiarly adapted for the performance of Sacred Music, and as an accompaniment to the voice. It is also an excellent substitute for the Tenor Violin (or Viola) and the Violoncello; enabling the performer to take either of these parts in a concerted piece.

The tone of the Baritone Concertina is rich, full, and sonorous; it seldom gets out of order, and rarely requires tuning.

Compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

Best finished Rosewood Instrument, with metal studs, in Rosewood Box, Rs. 250.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

A very large Stock of these Instruments continually on Sale.

20 to 28 keys ... Rs. 15 to 35
20 keys, "Organ" tone or "Voix Celeste," from ... Rs. 25 to 50

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED OVERLAND ON THE 5TH INSTANT.

	Rs.	
Royal Monthly Army List for November	1	8
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide. Ditto	2	12
London and Paris Fashions „	1	4
Le Follet „	1	0
The Broadway Magazine, Sept., Oct., & November.	2	4
Cassell's Popular Educator, new edn., Vol. II.	4	4
The Language of Flowers, Illustrated	8	0
Howitt's Pictures from Nature	4	8
The Percy Anecdotes, Vol. II.	2	12
Armstrong's Horse-Owner	0	12
Wilkinson's Modern Athletics	0	12
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress	1	8
Adam's Falconshurst	1	8
Bowman's Boy Foresters	2	12
Scott's Poetical Works	1	14
Leach's Ship Captain's Medical Guide	1	0
Fun Almanac for 1869	0	3
Old Burchell's Pocket. By E. Burritt	2	12
Peggy, and other tales	2	12
Yates's Black Sheep	1	8
Child's E says on Physiological Subjects	3	12
Mayne's Medical Vocabulary	6	4
Mulhauser's Manual of Writing	1	12
Hibberd's Profitable Gardening	2	14
——Rose Book	3	12
——Town Garden	2	12
——Marine Aquarium	1	8
——Fresh Water Aquarium	1	8
——Book of the Aquarium	2	16
Singing made Easy	0	6
Berries and Fruit Knitting Book	0	8
The Tradesman's Book-Keeper	0	12
A Word to Parents	0	12
Penley's Art of Sketching in Water-Colours	0	12
Painting in Oil Colours	0	12
Armstrong on Chimneys	0	12
Gibbs on Cotton Cultivation	5	12
Sturgeon on Electricity	15	12
Thomson's Engineer's Guide	3	12
Box on Hydraulics	3	0
Baker on Long-Span Bridges	2	12
Humber on Iron Bridges	31	8
Burn's Mechanical Drawing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jameson's Mechanics	4	8
Walker's Memoirs of Scientific Men	2	12
Strahan's Meteorology	1	14
Denton's Model Mapping	1	2
Bashforth on Oblique Bridges	4	8
Donaldson on ditto Arches	2	4
Jacobs on Sewage	0	12
Armstrong and Bourne on Boiler Engineering	1	8
Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine	4	8
Hopkinson's Working Engineer's Guide to ditto	3	0
Turnbull's Strength of Timber, &c.	1	2
Bourne on Surveying	3	2
Campin on Hand-Turning	4	8
Holley's Carpentry	1	8
Ainslie's Guide Book to the Local Marine Board Examination (ordinary.) 1868	4	8
Haslett's Civil Engineering Pocket Book	5	12
Warren's Engineering Drawing	3	0
Booth on Working in Marble	3	12
Nystrom's Mechanics of Engineering	5	12
Evans's Millwright's Guide	9	0
Overman's Moulding and Founding Guide	3	12
Mackellar's work on Printing	5	12
Schunk on Railway Curves	5	0
Sabine on the Electric Telegraph	9	4
Fergusson's Electricity	2	12
Clarke's Electrical Measurement	4	8
Neil's Art of Public Speaking	0	12
Æsop's Fables, in words of one syllable	2	12
Everybody's Year Book	0	6
Fownes's Manual of Chemistry. New edition	10	8
Max Muller's Chips, &c., &c. New edn., 2 Vols.	18	0
Routledge's Pictures from English History	0	12
The Great Works of Raphael. 2nd Series	31	8
The World's Pictures	15	12
Early Works of Sir E. Landseer	23	12
Master-Pieces of English Art	31	8
Mackay's Elements of Geography	0	12
Robbins's Cavalry Catechism	3	12
Moncrieff's (Lieut., R.E.) Irrigation in Southern Europe	22	8
Picture Books in Great variety. ... 12 annas to	1	8
Mind Your Stops; Hard words made easy; Dictionary of abbreviations; Talking and debating; Letter writing simplified; French in a fortnight; 500 French Phrases; 500 French words; Science of dress; Weather wisdom; A little Latin; Children, and how to manage them; How to cut and contrive children's clothes; Illness prevented; Blunders in behaviour corrected;—Each	0	6
Common blunders in speaking; Mispronunciation Corrected.—Each	0	4
The Complete Writing Master	0	9

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Cramer's Dance Music, Part 1 to 4	1	8
——— Album of ditto	1	8
Songs—Fisherman's Daughter; Angel gone before; Fairyland; Sailor's Story; and Sweet Bird, Pretty Bird, tell.—Each	1	8
Galop.—Jupiter	1	8
Polka Mazurka.—Madrid	1	8

NEW CARTES DE VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th December, 1868.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

COLABAS advanced from 1,260 to 1,270, Elphinstones for 815 to 820. Market steady with good inquiry.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,110,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Do. of Bombay New	570
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Do. of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	4 do	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 p.c.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 p.c.	National Bank of India	137to138
500,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1270
1,800,000	1,000	all	30	Elphinstone Land	827
1,080,000	1,000	500	11-14	Do. New	335
..	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	55
100,000	5,000	4,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	735
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	315

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	20 p s	Albert Co Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30 p s	Alexandra Press Co	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	175 ps	Apollo Press Co	9600
40,000	2,000	2,000	100 do	Bombay Press Co	1725
..	500	500	100 do	Do. New	410
..	1,800	1,800	100 do	Colaba Press Co	2900
78,000	2,000	2,000	..	East India Press Co	1050
987,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co	8900
60,000	2,000	1,800	10	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
00,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	..	Kurrachee Press Co	800
300,000	1,000	500	..	Mofus. Press & G. Co	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	39 p	Prince of W. Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750	..	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

50,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship. Co	1450
240,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	260

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 6th December, 1868.
OPEN 874 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	92,711	6	0
Merchandize	"	2,45,788	5	10
Electric Telegraph	"	1,429	15	0
Earth Trains	"	4,156	12	0
Total Rs....		3,44,860	6	10
Corresponding Week last year open 852 Miles ......Total Rs....		2,66,956	15	7
Increase		77,129	7	3

CALCUTTA.—5TH DECEMBER, 1868.

The following transactions were reported to-day:
In Government Securities:—
4 per cents in sums of Rs. 14,000 and under at Rs. 5-13, 5-12, 5-11 and 5-10 discount.
Public Works 5 per cents, at Rs. 4-4 premium.
5 per cents of 1856-57, Rs. 2,000 and under, at Rs. 7-12 and 7-14 premium.
5½ per cents, only Rs. 5,000, at Rs. 12-0 premium.
In shares:—
Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 200, exclusive of dividend.
Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 63.
Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 110.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 5.

The shipments, during the past week, for London and Liverpool, have been by no means extensive. The prevailing rates for the former port for linseed and jute were £2-8-9 per ton and £1-12-6 per ton for rice, and light freight £2-12-3 to £2-15 per ton. For the latter destination, jute £2-2-6 to £2-3-9 per ton, rice £1-1-, and cotton £2-10 per ton.

For the United States there has been a renewed demand, and two British vessels have obtained charters, one at $11 per ton (an iron vessel) and the other at $9 per ton.

The enquiry for first class tonnage for Bombay continue as active as before, and several charters have been effected as noted below. The "Erato" (iron) besides obtaining Rs 13-2 per ton to Bombay, has secured £2-15 per ton, thence to Liverpool.

For Dundee and the Clyde we hear that more accommodation is required, the last rate paid was £2-12 per ton for the "Camperdown."

The following are this day's quotations:—
For London.—Linseed £2-8-9 per ton jute £2-8-9, rice £1-12-6; saltpetre £1-5; sugar £1-7-6; cotton, hides, tea, £2-12-6 to £2-15 per ton
For Liverpool.—Linsed £2-2-6 per ton; jute £2-2-6 to £2-3-9 per ton, and heavy jute £2-5 per ton, rice £2-10; saltpetre £1-7-6; and cotton £2-10 to £2-12-6 per ton.
For Dundee £2-12-6 to £2-15 per ton.
For the Clyde £2-7-6 per ton.
For Marseilles frs 9 per ton.
For the United States, by iron ships $11 per ton for charter, $11½ in retail; by wooden vessels $9 to $10 per ton.
For Bombay Rs. 13-2 per ton, and thence to Liverpool, £2-15 per ton.
For Mauritius, Rs. 1-1 per bag.
For Colombo, Rs. 0-14-0 per bag.
To load at the Rice Ports £3-17-6 per ton, open charter, and £3-7-6 per ton for Liverpool direct.

ENGAGEMENTS.

For London.—"City of Paris" 400 tons jute, and 250 tons linseed, at £2-8-9 per ton, 150 tons saltpetre at £1-5 or rice at £1-12 per ton, 150 bales hides at £2-15 per ton. "Saint Marnock," 300 tons jute, and 100 tons linseed at £2-8-9 per ton. "Marlborough," 600 tons jute at £2-7-6 per ton "Saint Lawrence." 200 tons linseed at £2-7-6, and 50 tons saltpetre at £1-5 per ton, "[illegible]" 100 tons rice at £1-12-6 and 100 tons jute at £2-8-9 per ton. "Hohenner," 50 tons sugar at £1-5 per ton. "Durham," 150 tons jute at £2-8-9 to £2-10 per ton, 100 tons hides at £2 15 per ton.
For Liverpool.—"Orient," 300 tons rice at £1-10 per ton, 300 tons jute at £2-2-9 and 200 tons heavy bales at £2-5 per ton, and 20 tons linseed at £2-3-9 per ton. "Tenasserim," 200 tons rice at £1-[illegible] per ton. "Hecuba," 100 tons jute at £2-2-3 per ton, and 100 bales cotton at £2-10 per ton.
For New York.—"[illegible]," 1,000 tons iron ship full cargo. [illegible] per ton, and $8 per ton for [illegible] re-let at $[illegible] per ton. "[illegible]" 1,210 tons, Colonial built ship at $9 per ton.
For Dundee.—"Camperdown," 1,241 tons full cargo of jute at £2-12-0 per ton, dispatch by the 1th January.
For Colombo.—"Rona," 633 tons at annas 14 per bag.
For Marseilles.—For "Formosa," 661 tons, French, a cargo of teel seed at Frs 90 per ton.
For Bombay.—"Erato," 1,205 tons, at Rs 13 and annas 2 per ton, and from Bombay to Liverpool at £2-15 per ton.
"British" Flag, 1,284 tons, at Rs. 13-2 per ton.
To load at the Rice Ports:—
G. B. Akyab to Bordeaux at Frs. 90 per ton. "Augusta" chartered at £3-15 per ton, and re-let at £3-7-6 per ton. Open charter
Iron ships not fixed.—"Sydney Eggers," 870 tons; "Norah Greame," 1,088 tons; "Marlborough" 899 tons; "Gainsborough," 998 tons; "Buckinghamshire," 1,465 tons; "Berkshire" 1,459 tons; "Iron King," 871 tons; "Lucerne," 608 tons; "Cicero," 1,134 tons; "Arcot," 1,100 tons; "Centurion," 1 193 tons; "Rathfor," 1,299 tons; "Star of Persia," 1,227 tons; "King Arthur," 1,221 tons; "Janet Court" 1,000 tons; "Bacchus," 1,200 tons; "Edith Warren," 1,285 tons.
Wooden ships not fixed.—"Essex," 1,042 tons; "Flentheria" 734 tons; "Queen of Mercy," 1,227 tons; "Melbourne," 681 tons; "Isabella Kerr," 1,415 tons; "Sumatra," 1,324 tons; "Bombay," 957 tons; "Lord Clyde," 1,010 tons; "Sevilla," 598 tons.
American ships not fixed.—"Fortune," 1,036 tons; "Sapphire," 1 305 tons; "G. H. Warren," 1,344 tons; "Eddystone," 1,085 tons; "Ellen Morris," 1,285 tons;

17	Iron ships not fixed tons	..	18,917
9	Wooden "	" "	..	8,978
5	American "	" "	..	6,055

Grand total ships not fixed 31, tonnage, 33,950 tons.
CARRINGTON & Co., 4, Clive Street.

December 5, 1868.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 11.

Campbell, Lieutenant, G. T. Survey, on leave, from Bangalore.
Kerby, Colonel, Adjutant General of the Army, on duty, from Poona.
Coussmaker, Lieutenant, Mysore Revenue Survey, on leave, from Bangalore.
Talbot, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Clarke, Captain, 19th Hussars, on leave, from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 11.

Ranken, Surgeon Major, Sanitary Commissioner from Madras, on duty, to Kamptee
Coussmaker, Lieutenant, Mysore Revenue Survey, on leave, to Kolapore.
Hallen, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—11TH DECEMBER.

[illegible]	[illegible]	£1 15s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d. per ton
	[illegible]	£[illegible] 0s. 0d.	Nominal do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£[illegible] 5s. 6d.	to £2 15s. 0d. do.
	Se[illegible]	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 [illegible]
Overland	Cotton	£[illegible]	to £5 15s [illegible]
China	Sailing vessel, Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer, Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7	per bale.
	Opium	Rs 10 to 15	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.
[illegible]	Grain	15 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
[illegible] 11	[illegible]	Nacoda	Cochin, Nov. 27.
	Futtay Allum	Moen	Bangkok, July 26.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Dec. 11	Rangoon (s)	Roundelson	China.
	Corsair's Bride	Brown	Zanzibar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Ellen Bates, Mackenzie, to Liverpool.
Ship Idaho, Murphy, to Galle.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

JASK, 11th Dec., 7-30 A.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Earl Canning" arrived.
GALLE, 11th Dec., 8-45 A.M.—French Mail steamer "Labourdonnais" from Calcutta anchored at 8-15 this morning.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 5	Arratoon Apcar (s)	Dc. Smidt	Hongkong, Nov 1.
	[illegible]	Broach	Melbourne, Oct 10.
	Janet Court	Wilson	Glasgow, Aug. 12.
	Hellen Morris	Wilson	Liverpool, July 6.
6	Coringa (s)	Ewert	Akyab, Dec. 24
	British Peer	Davis	Liverpool, Aug. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 5	Madras (s)	....
	Labourdonnais (s)	....
	American (s)	....
	Mirzapore	....
	Ticonderoga	....
	River Clyde	....
	Nile	....
	Rattlesnake	....

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 11th, 9 A.M.—Weather calm, fine day, thermometer 79.
GALLE, 11th, 9 A.M.—Calm and cloudy, thermometer 79.
PAUMBEN, 11th, 12 noon—Wind north, weather fine.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 11th, 6 A.M.—Interruption Goa continues.
INDORE, 10th, 11-5 P.M.—Communication Khull.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 9th to 8 P.M. of the 11th December, are as follows:—

To Bombay	Hrs.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0	2
" Calcutta via Agra	63	45	3	24
" Madras	7	17	4	30

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 27th November 1868.

Major C. Murray, Staff Corps, is directed to do general duty at Dinapore.

The name of Captain W. de W. R. Thackwell, 58th Foot, is to be added to the list of Officers nominated for depot duty in G. O. C. C. of the 10th August last; and the services of this Officer are available for employment with troops on the voyage home via Bombay.

Captain H. Phillips, Staff Corps, is attached to the 5th Native Infantry, for duty.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 2nd inst.:—
Captain H. H. Murray, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant R. H. K. Ross, Royal Artillery.
Ensign W. J. A. Birch, 58th Foot.
Lieutenant O. Schmidt, 109th Foot.
Private G. Moorcroft, 109th Foot.
Assist. Apothecary T. T. Beachwood, Subordinate Medical Department.
Hospital Apprentice G. Rourke, Subordinate Medical Dept.
" W. Thompson, " "
" J. Shore, " "
" D. Duffy, " "

Captain J. Hopkins, Unattached, Officiating second class Barrack Master, is confirmed in his appointment, in the room of Captain H. Phillips, Staff Corps, whose services are no longer required in the department.

Assistant Surgeon F. Howard, M. D., E Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, who was granted leave to England, in G. O. C. C. dated 30th ultimo, is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Nynee Tal, and assume medical charge of the invalids from that station to Bombay, for embarkation in the steam troopship of the 12th January 1869, doing duty with troops on the voyage to England.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officer, of the 23rd Foot, having, on his recent appointment been posted to the battalion of his regiment specified:—
Ensign H. R. Boyle, 1st Battalion.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officer, of the 60th Foot, having been removed to the battalion of his regiment specified:—
Ensign A. J. Brander, 2nd Battalion.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 28th November 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Hire, Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, having returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to the Sirhind Division.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers of the 7th Foot having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—
Major G. F. Herbert, 1st Battalion.
Captain H. A. Little, 2nd Battalion.
Lieutenant W. W. Rynd, 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant H. L. Mackenzie, Royal Artillery, is permitted to join the Senior Department of the Thomason College, Roorkee, and to study therein from the 1st January to the 1st November 1869, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 585 of 1852.

Staff Assistant Surgeon W. K. Stewart, M. D., whose period of duty at the Landour Convalescent Depot has expired, is directed to report himself to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Forces, Meerut circle, for duty.

Assistant Surgeon T. G. Skardon, recently returned from sick leave to England, is appointed to the medical charge of the 27th Native Infantry, at Bareilly, in the room of Surgeon Major S. A. Homan.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency Division order, dated the 19th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon K. McLeod, M. D., to the medical charge of the 6th Native Infantry, in the room of Surgeon G. Barnard, transferred to the 44th Native Infantry.

Allahabad Division order, dated the 8th instant, directing Majors F. P. Bailey and W. B. Peile to do general duty at Dinapore.

Peshawur Division order, dated the 24th September last, directing Assistant Surgeon H. F. Hensman, 77th Foot, attached to the Murree Convalescent Depot, to proceed to Nowshera and assume medical charge of the 77th Foot, in the room of Surgeon F. Holton, M. B., proceeded on leave.

Sirhind Division order, dated the 22nd ultimo, directing Veterinary Surgeon S. T. Goddard, attached to G Battery 19th Brigade, to accompany his battery to Mooltan; after which to march with D Battery 19th Brigade, to Meean Meer, and then return to Jullundur with F Battery, 19th Brigade.

Meerut Division order, dated the 5th instant, directing Captain G. B. C. Simpson, Staff Corps, attached to the 17th Native Infantry, to officiate as Brigade Major at Delhi, as a temporary arrangement, in the room of Captain G. Marriner, appointed to another situation, and pending the arrival of Major J. Morland from field service.

Meerut Brigade order, dated the 8th instant, directing Colonel J. Turner, C. B., to assume command of the station, during the absence of Major General P. Harris on inspection duty.

Umballa Brigade order, dated the 4th instant, directing Brevet Colonel R. J. Hawthorne, Bengal Cavalry, doing duty at Umballa, to assume command of the station, in the room of Major General A. M. Becher, C. B., proceeded on inspection duty.

Peshawur Brigade order, dated the 17th August last, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Tanner, B Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to assume medical charge of the 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, in the room of Staff Surgeon W. Macnamara, M. D., appointed to the 2nd Battalion 60th Foot.

Ditto dated the 31st ultimo, directing Surgeon G. K. Poole, M. D., 25th Native Infantry, to assume medical charge of the 3rd Native Infantry and detachment of Sappers and Miners, with effect from the 1st proximo, in addition to his other duties, in the room of Surgeon J. J. Clarke, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Ferozepore Station order, dated the 3rd ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon A. S. Lethbridge, M. D., lately in medical charge of the 15th Native Infantry, to do duty with that regiment till farther orders.

Saugor Station order, dated the 27th ultimo, directing Captain G. C. Rowcroft, Wing Officer 33th Native Infantry, to officiate as Station Staff, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Captain C. W. R. Chester, Brigade Major, proceeded on duty into the district, with effect from the 27th idem.

11th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Regimental order, dated the 9th September last, directing Lieutenant F. N. Callwell to perform the duties of Assistant Instructor of Musketry, during the absence of Lieutenant G. Brehon.

41st Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 22nd ultimo, appointing Lieutenant B. N. Anley to be Assistant Instructor of Musketry, in the room of Lieutenant H. H. Kelly, proceeded on leave to England.

11th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 9th ult., making the following officiating appointments, in the room of Captain H. M. Fuller, Officiating 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, proceeded to study at the Thomason College, Roorkee, and pending the arrival of Captain A. A. Pick, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, from leave:—
Captain E. E. Boyle, 3rd Squadron Officer and Officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties as 3rd Squadron Officer
Lieutenant F. W. Macmullen, 2nd Squadron Subaltern and Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

4th Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 19th ultimo, directing Lieutenant C. J. Durand, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 29th idem, in the room of Lieutenant and Adjutant A. S. Douglas, proceeded on leave.

23rd Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated 12th ultimo, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the arrival of Major F. M. H. Forbes, with effect from [illegible]:—
Major F. M. H. Forbes, Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.
Lieutenant A. D. Anderson, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.)

FOR LONDON.

663 Clarendon, Haisman—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 8
1109 Orwell, Gimblett—W. Nicol & Co.
1074 Windsor Castle, Douglas—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

491 Annie Fletcher, Breeze—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1155 Aurora, Walker—The Dubash.
1048 Birmingham, Caroline—C. Muncherjee.
1011 Braunstone, Nickels—Stenhouse & Co.
1265 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott, & Co. [c.l. Oct. 27
1435 British Sceptre, Kendall—Finlay, Scott, & Co.
797 Burmah, Pearce—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1463 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 5
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 26
1193 Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Nov. 16
1048 Daniel Rankin, Hartnell—Finlay, Clark, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 3
1497 Dreadnought, Scott—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1103 Eastern Belle, Bride—M. Nusserwanjee.
1015 Ellen Bates, Mackenzie—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Oct. 7
1010 Erie, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 9
1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Captain. [c.l. Nov. 13
1460 Haddington, Kelly—P. & O. Co. [c.l. Oct. 23
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 5
1508 Irwell, Fearon—Remington & Co.
1198 John Elliott, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckes—M. Nusserwanjee. [c.l. Nov. 30
1238 Macedon, Withycombe—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov 6
1127 Marathon, Dingwall—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1284 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co.
1248 Nelson, Rands—W. Nicol & Co
1005 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.
1278 Pendragon, Newton—W. Nicol & Co.
1734 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1185 Pride of the Port, Jordan—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1056 Rutlandshire, Cheever—Stenhouse & Co. [c.l. Nov. 11
986 Tangier, McNabb—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee
1170 Thomas Seddon, Mesnard—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1205 Thorndean, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 4
1293 W. Fairbairn, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co. [c.l. Nov. 8
1225 Western Belle, Montgomery—Lawrence & Co.
1147 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

598 L'Allegro, Stubbs—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 26
494 Loochoo, Beale—Finlay, Scott, & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1027 Arabia (s), Ballantine—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1119 Garnet, Briard—The Captain. [c.l. Oct. 26

FOR RICE PORTS.

582 Hakum Jarl—Pallonjee Framjee.
1109 Idaho, Murphy.
839 New Brunswick, Suckling—W. Nicol & Co.
1138 Prince George—Soares Brothers.
751 Viscount Canning, Gardiner—Ewart, Latham, & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

1107 Europa, Kyle—Blay & Mackintosh.
251 Mahi—Nacoda.

FOR COCHIN.

636 Warren Hastings, Perry—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

487 Victoria (s), Mahomed—Jairam Sewjee.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

800 Ganges (s), [illegible]—B. & B. S. S. Co. [c.l. Dec. 3
966 Krishna (s), Child—B. & B. S. S. Co.
1266 Sumatra (s), White—P. & O. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

590 Comorin (s), Turner—B. I. S. N. Co.
680 Mula (s), Cairns—B. & B. S. S. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

810 Futtay Sultan, Craig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
579 [illegible], Lemon—G. Lafond.

FOR BANGKOK.

407 Colonel Fytche, Boyd—The Captain.

FOR RANGOON.

639 London, Hayter—Wallace & Co.
369 Moses Williamson, Lake—The Captain.
847 Sea Queen, Woodcock—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR JUDDAH.

837 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda— [c.l. Nov. 10
378 Hydrabad, Nacoda—Mirza Mahomed Sally.
[illegible] [illegible], Nacoda—G. Lafond

FOR DAMAUN.

81 Amazada, Nacoda—Casum Hajee [illegible]

NOT FIXED.

1033 Aaron Brown, Harley—Lawrence & Co.
629 Abergeldie, Munro—Stenhouse & Co.
885 Alabama, Harrison—Wallace & Co.
974 Andromeda, Laws—Lawrence & Co.
875 Annie.
1246 Arundel, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1198 Astracana, Wilson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co
1378 Atmosphere, Avern.
1874 Baroda (s), Haselwood—P. & O. Co.
1603 Behar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
594 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—A. Hubibhoy.
1027 Bonnie Dundee, Connor.
1286 Codabux, Rams—Hajee M. Seedick.
945 Camperdown, Nattrass—W. Nicol & Co.
1155 Dacca (s), Hutcheson.
682 Doxford, Tegan—W. Nicol & Co.
346 Ellen Browse, Jones—Blackwell & Co.
1538 Emeu (s), Barlow—P. & O. Co.
827 Fez Robanee, Profumo—J. H. Jumall.
1393 Flying Venus, Listen—E. Bates & Co.
605 Futtay Allum, Nacoda.
384 Futhay Rahomany, Nacoda.
339 Futtay Sallam—Nacoda.
475 Ganges, Bourdon
261 Genl. Outram (s), Hewett—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
797 Jane Leach, Morrison—Finlay, Clark, & Co.
421 Jane Avery, Hyslop—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
575 Japan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1650 John Steuart.
782 Kennington—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
110 Lady Nyanza (s).
375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
1185 Madras (s), Davis—P. & O. Co.
1000 Malleny, Kerr—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1636 Melbourne, Symington—Edward Bates & Co.
1194 Michael Angelo, Johns—Bell, Ventz, and Lucius
143 Nassiral Munjeeth—Nacoda.
1453 Ne Plus Ultra, Plumer.
1646 Orissa (s), Anderson.
1582 Persian Empire, Murray—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1028 Rinaldo, Burnaps—W. Nicol & Co.
847 Sarah, Soondy—W. Nicol & Co.
1160 Scotia (s), Hibbert—B. I. S. N. Co.
561 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
1354 Sir John Mandeville, Greig—Remington & Co.
1119 Talisman Bartlett—W. Nicol & Co.
455 Tilly (s), Platts.
1293 Timoor Shah—Mirza M. Suffee.
1838 West Indian (s), Miller—G. F. Pim & Co.
1402 Yorrick, Kingcome.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.
It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 12
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TO LET, a small Godown in Rampart Row. Rent moderate. Apply to
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ONE or two Gentlemen could be accommodated with comfortable Board and Lodging with a Family in Grant Buildings. Apply to "W. P.," at this Office.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee SHROFF, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.
P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

MUNZERABAD COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Munzerabad Coffee Company (Limited) will be held in the Office of the undersigned, on Monday, 21st December 1868, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of passing the following Resolution:—
"That the Company be wound up voluntarily."
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "West Indian," (s. s.), arrived from Hongkong, are requested to present their Bills of Lading at once for our countersignature, and to despatch their Boats without delay to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain Miller will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
G. F. PIM & Co.,
Agents of s. s. "West Indian."
Bombay, 11th December 1868.

BAZAAR OF LADIES' WORK, &c.—An extensive Sale of valuable Ladies' Work, embracing handsome Cushions, Children's Dresses of all kinds, and a large and varied collection of useful and fancy Articles, Toys, Photographs (Indian and European), Engravings, Books, Working-materials, &c., &c, will be held at the Free General Assembly's Institution (entrance from Girgaum and Khetwadi) on Thursday the 17th and Friday the 18th December, between the hours of ten A.M. and six P.M. each day. The whole proceeds will be devoted to the support of Native Female Schools and other kindred purposes.
Bombay, 11th December 1868.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M.—
To confirm the Resolution passed at the last Meeting, "That Bhasker Maneckjee be elected a Director of the Company in place of Shamjee Jetha, resigned."
"And to elect a new Director in the place of Vussonjee Pragjee, resigned."
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th December 1868.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—All Shareholders in the abovenamed Company who are entitled to and have not yet applied with their proper vouchers to the Liquidators thereof for the two distributions of Assets that have been made and are now due to them on the Shares held by them respectively in the above Company, are hereby informed that unless they apply for and receive the said distributions within one month from this date they will be precluded from all share in the Assets of the Company, and the Liquidators will proceed without further delay to close the Accounts and finally wind up the Company.
DAMODER HEERJEE,
For Self and co-Liquidator of the above Bank.
6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th December 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

BROACH EXHIBITION.

First and Second Class Return Tickets at a single fare and a half for the double journey will be issued at all the principal Stations to Broach and back from the 19th to the 31st instant, available to return within 14 days after date of issue.
Third Class Return Tickets at a single fare and a half will also be issued at all Stations between Bulsar and Baroda inclusive, to Broach and back, by the 8 A.M. Train from Baroda and the 7-30 A.M. Train from Bulsar from the 25th to the 30th instant, available to return on any day up to and including the 31st instant.
J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 11th December 1868.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank, No. 30, Meadow Street, on Wednesday, 13th January 1869, at 3 P.M.—
To receive the Accounts and a Report on the progress of the dissolution of the Company now being carried into effect by the Directors in terms of the Deed of Settlement, and of a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 12th July 1866—
To pass a Special Resolution in the following words:—
"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Company's Act 1866."
And to transact the following business:—
To appoint the present Directors of the Company Liquidators.
By order of the Board,
PESTONJEE MERWANJEE,
For Acting Manager.
Bombay, 10th December 1868.

NOW READY, PART IV. OF
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.

Containing full Reports of the numerous Meetings of the Bench of Justices, from 1st July to 31st September.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART IV.
QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.
Notices of Motion.
Government Debt for Water Rate.
Transfer of Victoria Gardens to Municipality.
Overbridges Contribution.
Bombay Jails.
Main Drainage.
Draft Building Act.
Municipal License Tax.
Proceedings of Finance Committee.
Gas Company.
Sanction of Estimates.
Municipality's Outstandings.
Appointment of Acting Health Officer.
ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Financial Position of the Municipality.
Changes in Finance Committee.
Miscellaneous.
SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Dr. Hewlett's Leave of Absence.
Appointment of Acting Health Officer.
ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Petition from Inhabitants of Naigaum.
" from Mr. F. A. Nazareth.
" from Bhau Byrojee.
" from Inhabitants of Bhosaree Moola Street.
" from Mr. P. Higgins.
Proposed Loan of Eight Lakhs.
ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Proposed Census.
Alterations and Reductions in Municipal Establishments
Duties of the Consulting Health Officer.
SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Municipal License Tax.
MR. J. MACKINLAY ON REMEDIES FOR THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. R. and E. I. Lines, &c.

CONTENTS:—
MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet will be closed on SATURDAY, the 12th Dec., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday ...Dec.	12	Saturday .. Dec.	26
" "	19		

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 11th Dec., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

December .... 11 | December 25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

December 25

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

In consequence of the alterations in the departure of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, the following changes take place, on and after the 1st December 1868, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office:—

	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency.	7 P. M.	8 P. M.	5 P. M
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8 A. M.		
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	4 A. M	5 P. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A. M.	....	5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.
Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, (ex-officio).

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

Rowland Hamilton, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazagon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 400 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.

The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by REV. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid *on application* to MR. F. VALLADARES.
G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 24th October, 1868. Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868.

WE regret that we cannot comply with the general monition to the public which Mr. Crawford delivered somewhat *ex cathedra* at the Bench meeting on Wednesday, when he desired all and sundry to wait and hear the Report to the Legislative Council, and see the result of the Government Commission he had asked for, and in the meantime to stay their tongues. This is not a moment when silence would be a virtue. With every disposition to act justly by the Municipal Commissioner we have also to act justly by the community, and the end he has in view, as well as ourselves, the welfare of the island, will not be promoted by stifling debate and making things pleasant. We have never made, and do not intend to make, this discussion a personal matter, and we lament that anything should be said calculated to rouse hostility by the utterance of cavalier advice like that to which we have referred. A little less impulsiveness, a little more urbanity, less proneness to see enemies, and a disposition to take broader as well as more precise views would be more becoming, and infinitely more useful, both to himself and to the community.

Although the Government has, we believe, determined to appoint a Commission, it is still incumbent on those who desire to extricate the Municipality out of its embarrassments not only to point the moral, but contribute, in so far as they can, towards the accomplishment of the end in view. The first thing that strikes an observer is the defective character of the Municipal machinery. Every meeting of the Bench of Justices renders it more plain that the plan of civic government adopted in 1865 was weak, confused, expensive. So far we sympathise with Mr. Crawford in his complaints, although we cannot approve of the tone in which they are set forth. The constitution of the working Bench various, not only from year to year, which might be expected, but from month to month. There is no firmness, no certainty about it, and consequently not even an average firmness or certainty about its policy. It is a Kaleidoscope, sometimes formed of one pattern and sometimes of another, as mere chance dictates. Moreover this changing body, endowed with such vast responsibilities, has very little useful power. Its committees, as every lawyer knows, have no legal footing at all, and exist by mere sufferance. What force they exercise is a moral force, and the Municipal Commissioner may follow their advice or disregard it, just as he pleases. The Municipal Commissioner himself is hampered by the Act, which is a great stumbling-block, and by the capricious decisions of the Justices, and the deference, apparently equally capricious, which is shown towards them occasionally in high quarters. Then the entire community is responsible for all pecuniary liabilities incurred, including debts, borrowed on the security of the rates, and the vaguest possible kind of control is exercised over the authorities who have power to spend and to pledge the taxation of the city for loans. Under these circumstances a firm and effective organization, a steady and useful policy, are nearly impossibilities. A man of genius can work almost any machinery, but men of genius are rare, and a wise community would never trust to what must always be a chance acquisition. If the forthcoming Commission does not include within the scope of its labours an inquiry into the defects of the Municipal Act, and the weakness of the existing scheme of municipal government, it will fail in the effort to ascertain and provide a remedy for existing evils.

The latest meeting of the Bench affords conclusive proof that we are without a municipal government which can give an authoritative answer to the simplest question—What is our financial position? No one, not even the experts, can tell us with precision. How much do we need to borrow? Doctors differ on that point also. A few months ago a loan of eight lakhs was suggested as sufficient for present need, and now nothing less than twenty lakhs will suffice. Mr. Currey's clear statement proves that those who are most familiar with our income and expenditure, are obliged to vary their views from month to month; and Mr. Crawford's remarks force from us the comment that either he did not know or did not think it expedient to state the facts. All we learn from him is that "the debts of the Municipality have not jumped from eight to twenty lakhs during the last three months," and that "the expenditure has not in any one item exceeded the budget grant;" but that nevertheless, a loan of twenty lakhs is required to relieve us from present difficulties. How can the uninitiated escape from bewilderment when they read such statements, and how can the malign and suspicious fail to explain it all by venting calumnies? The truth of course is, not that the debts have jumped from eight to twenty lakhs in three months, but that the general indebtedness of the Municipality is pretty nearly what it was before it had enjoyed, for three years, the rule of an "energetic and determined" executive. Energy and determination are valuable qualities, but they are far more valuable when they are directed by foresight and controlled by judgment and prudence. The fifteen, nineteen, or twenty lakhs of indebtedness is the "mark" which the Municipal Commissioner has failed to remove, and for his sake as well as for the public good we sincerely wish it were otherwise. And it might have been otherwise had he laid a solid foundation before he started on his brilliant career. We should not have been less advanced than we are now, we should have been free from debts of the kind now pressing on the treasury, and we should have been in a position to borrow money for the execution of those works which the welfare of the Island requires, and which must now, we fear, be postponed. Mr. Crawford has occupied a post of great power, and with the frankest admiration of his abilities and large ideas we are bound to confess that he has failed to make the most of the facilities for sound organization which were placed within his reach. The proof of that lies in the scandal which has sprung out of the Tent Department. Into the whole of this question of debt and organization the Commission will look, and if the inquiry is thorough we shall know at least where, why, and to what an extent our Municipal Government has been a failure.

One important matter, of course, will not be overlooked. Up to the present moment, as Mr. Currey showed with great force, there has been practically no control over the municipal expenditure. The Finance Committee is a tolerated body, and is merely "consultative," and, it may be added, is only consulted at the pleasure of the Municipal Commissioner. If a system of management by the partial agency of a Bench of Justices is to be continued, a plan must be framed for lodging a controlling power in the hands of some body or person competent to the work and independent of the Commissioner—some authority strong enough to act as a check. The Municipal Commissioner himself, if he worked within well-defined limits, might need no control, because he would have only a fixed annual sum to expend, but where the spending agency is possessed of undefined powers a strong check is needed to prevent extravagance. We quite agree with Mr. Currey that unless a specific and defined legal mode of checking the expenditure of the Municipality is devised it will be almost useless for the Finance Committee to continue to serve. For the method of securing the end desired we shall have a right to look to the Commission. Other considerations suggested by the speeches of Wednesday and the deplorable state of affairs we defer for the present.

WE understand that H. E. Lord Napier, accompanied by Lady Napier, from Madras, will reach Bombay next week, to meet the Earl of Mayo.

THE "Pioneer" states that Major George Chesney, R. E., the author of "Indian Polity," will return to India in May next.

WE observe that the 37th Regiment Native Infantry was to commence its march from Goruckpore last Thursday morning *en route* to Bhaugulpore.

THE "Pioneer" has been informed that Colonel H. D. Abbott, C.B., Hyderabad Contingent, is to succeed Major General Lumsden in the command of the Contingent; Captain Johnson, 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, being appointed in his room to the command of the 4th Cavalry.

WE ("Pioneer") understand that Mr. J. D. Gordon, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, is appointed Judicial Commissioner of Mysore. On the other hand, it is said that Mr. Gordon's state of health is such as to compel him at once to seek rest and change in England. In this case, Mr. Kindersley would be undisturbed at Bangalore.

THE "Pioneer" mentions a serious accident which had befallen Mr. G. E. Watson, Magistrate and Collector of Futtehgurh. Mr. Watson jumped from a buggy, the horse of which had bolted; and, although he alighted upon his feet, the violence of the concussion caused, it was feared, fracture of the base of the skull. Mr. Watson was not considered out of danger.

THE "Englishman" tells a good story. "No one can say that the Hindu youths do not value the benefit of English education. At a late examination, not far from this capital, a candidate for University honors, thinking it either inconsistent with his dignity or his chance of success to attend personally, sent a substitute who had passed the year previous. Matters went on swimmingly for two days, but on the third the impostor was discovered. The Calcutta examiners had better take a hint."

WITH reference to the sale of *kesari*, the grain which is said to produce paralysis in those who eat it, the "Benares Gazette" observes that "grain dealers are not doctors; and, if they sell this grain in ignorance of its dangerous effects, they deserve no punishment." He suggests that Government, instead of punishing those who sell the grain which it is pleased to consider unwholesome, should itself supply, while the scarcity lasts, wholesome food for the poor.—*Pioneer.*

THE "Gazette of India" contains a copy of the Act of the last Session of Parliament, 31 and 32 Victoria, Cap CXXIX, which is to be read as part of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, enabling the Governor or other officer lawfully administering the Government of any British possession to make provisions for the registration of any ship not exceeding sixty tons burden, instead of according to the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, by granting a certificate for six months or any longer period. Any ship possessing such certificate is to be deemed a registered British ship.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

THE "Times of India," yesterday, in an article on Mr. Wood's contribution to the controversy respecting municipal taxation, contained the following assertion:—

"The truth is Mr. Wood is too much under the influence of prejudice, to learn anything from this controversy. On one point, he has made a little progress. Three months ago when it first began, he twitted us in the columns of the 'Bombay Gazette" with our ignorance of the fact that the scheme for 'doubling the water supply' of the island had been 'definitely abandoned;' and in so far as Mr. Wood was concerned, it was definitely abandoned."

Our readers will remember that our contemporary's first statement implied that *we* had declared the proposed scheme to have been definitively abandoned; and that our contemporary, in the same article, said in one place that the declaration was made *three*, and in another *two* months ago. Now we have a fresh version—that it was not we, but Mr. Wood, in our columns, who put forward the remark. What fertility of invention!

THE QUESTIONER.

Will she be true? O eager western air,
Kissing the wavelets of an opal sea,
Fanning the gold blooms of the Bhendi tree,
Will my sweet love be true as she is fair?

Will she be true? Answer ye radiant skies,
Flushed with the splendours which the loving sun,
Ere he slides down below the ocean dun,
Smiles on you from remote immensities.

Will she be true? O tell me, gleaming spheres,
Thronging the deeps of yonder blue serene,
Mocking the tumult of this changing scene,
With calm light streaming through the countless years.

Will she be true? O tender Moon, to thee,
Thou lover's lamp, thou way-worn traveller's guide,
Thou storm tost seaman's friend, Endymion's bride,
I speed my prayer—Will she be true to me?

Nor Wind, nor Sunset, nor the starry blue,
Nor lonely Moon will heed my vain appeal,
But when I ask my Heart—O then I feel
Its throb responsive—Yes, she will be true!

TREIZIEME FEVRIER.

Chalisgaum, December 1868.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

THE *Englishman's* Hyderabad correspondent, in a letter dated 25th November, says—"Mr. Saunders bids fair to become very popular. He is an excellent administrator and is evidently anxious to make progress. He has recently issued printed rules, regulating the messes of the contingent force, and making it compulsory on every officer, married or single, to join a mess. This is all very proper when the Government grants a mess allowance.

"In the time of the greatest of the Delhi Emperors, the Berars were the granary of the surrounding provinces. The same may be said of them now. No less than 20,000 candies of grain have been exported to the Central Provinces. This has given a proof of the great utility of railways. I would ask, however, why it is that English goods do not derive advantage to a larger extent from the opening of the railway? European cloths are actually dearer now than they were when no railway existed.

"The Government of the Nizam manifest no sort of concern on the subject of feeder roads to the railways. If the Government of India devoted the surplus revenues of the Berars for two years to this purpose, the improvement would be magical."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 11TH Dec, 4-39 P.M.

Govt. Paper. { Fours Rs. 6. Fives Rs. 7¾. Five and a half, Rs. 11⅜.
Exchange, six months' sight, 2s. and 3/16d.
Freights, Dead Weight, Rice, £1 15s.
Jute and Linseed, £1 18s. 9d
Shirtings Rs. 5.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-6.
Mule Twist, 5 annas 2¼ pie.
Market for piece-goods, quiet.
Market for Twist, quiet.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, 6TH DECEMBER.

THE three most important events that have happened during the past week have been the recurrence of Saint Andrew's day, and the departure of the detachment of the 96th, in consequence of their relief by another detachment of the 1st (Royals) from Deolalie. Each of these events has, as you may suppose, been marked by the usual festivities. With regard to the first, though we cannot keep it up in the same way as you do in Bombay, still we have Scotchmen enough here to pay it due observance, to say nothing of English and Irish who are quite ready to join in the celebration of the Patron Saint of the Land o' Cakes, and that too in good northern style, with a bowl of the national whiskey punch. I heard some complaints the next day, however, that there had been too much sugar in the mixture, causing some headaches, a very common result, as you know, of sugar, when mixed with something stronger.

The detachment of the 1st Royals marched in on Tuesday morning, the 1st instant, under the command of Captain Vaudeleur of the Bays, with Messrs. Yaldwyn and Yard, Doctor Gunning being in medical charge. They report that they got but little shooting on the march up: a result of the scarcity of water I suppose. Another evidence of this scarcity was the quantity of beggars they met on the road, and the great number of natives travelling down country, to avoid the threatened famine, and get out of the region of starvation prices. A rather curious circumstance connected with this detachment is the fact of their being without arms. They are, I believe, nearly all recruits, who have been at the depot at Deolalie since their arrival in the country, and never having joined the head-quarters of their regiment have never received rifles. I believe, however, they expect to receive them in a few days.

The relieved detachment of the 96th started from here, amid universal regrets, on Thursday morning, to join regimental head-quarters previous to leaving the Presidency for Calcutta—that is, if not stopped at Bombay and quartered at Colaba: a "shave" to that effect being mentioned, I see, in the papers. Sorry indeed was every one to see them leave, for nobly have they sustained during their eleven months stay in Neemuch that spirit of *camaraderie* and good fellowship for which their regiment is so justly popular, and the good conduct and soldierly spirit of the fine body of men composing the detachment has during the same time been worthy of all praise. The detachment was under the command of Captain Church, with Messrs. Hamilton and Dunlop. Doctor O'Sullivan went in medical charge, and Captain Vandeleur also returned to Mhow with them.

Notwithstanding our regrets at the departure of the 96th, the station is getting much more lively than usual, owing I suppose to its being fuller than it generally is. Captain Freeborn, 1st Royals, and Lieut. Murphy, 2nd Cavalry, are among our latest arrivals, and four or five more officers are shortly expected. We have also a greater number of ladies than usual in the station. As well as I can remember, about this time last year there were only *three* in the place; you can fancy what a gay appearance the band-stand presented then; but there are now ten, and soon four, if not more, others are expected to arrive, so we shall be well off, and no doubt we shall be able to get up a dance at Christmas, which is earnestly to be desired.

The regiments are all busy just now preparing for the inspections, which are shortly coming off. The Inspector-General of Artillery, Brigadier-General Forster, is I believe expected in to-morrow evening, and an escort of sowars has been ordered to meet the General of Division, Major-General Adams, at Augur on the 17th, so I suppose he will be here before Christmas. The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, too, has started on his rounds, so that you see every department has, and for some time will have, its hands pretty full.

By the way, all the big-wigs who visit this station on their tours of inspection, much abused as it has been, must form a very favourable opinion of the place. They all come here in the cold weather, when we have a climate very much better than that of England, having the advantage of a moderately hot summer sunny day, with bracing cold at night. The mornings indeed are rather too cold, and one often feels half frozen when out before the sun is up, when one must take pretty sharp exercise to realize the fact that one has any hands or feet at all. We shall soon I hope start fires, for which the houses here are all built, though somewhat defectively as I have occasionally seen the comfort of an evening disturbed by the chimney catching fire, just as we were settling ourselves cozily round it, with a glass of something hot to keep out the cold. The architects don't seem to realize the fact that a great beam of wood stuck across half way up the chimney is at all dangerous.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE CALCUTTA ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

THE *Indian Examiner* is responsible for the following criticism, in reference to the Scotch dinner at Calcutta on the 30th November:—

Regarded as a *rite*, this festival may be pronounced a complete success; regarded as a *dinner*, it was an utter failure. . . . . The Chairman of Monday last had kindly undertaken his office at very short notice, in consequence of the indisposition of the gentleman who was announced to occupy the chair; and is, therefore, entitled, not only to every allowance, but also to the greatest credit for his chivalrous endeavours to fill the post of honour. But the difficulties with which he had to contend, were too great. His croupier was utterly inefficient; only one of his speakers had the slightest notion of the kind of oratory suited to such an occasion; his programme was "cut and dried:" and there were literally no musical arrangements whatever. There was not even a piano; a band played a few bars of some tune or another, every now and then, and three despondent pipers marched round the room repeatedly—fancy that!—coming close to every visitor in turn, and consequently spoiling the effect of their instruments, whose charm is certainly rather traditional and suggestive, than practically applicable to modern ears in a close room. During the whole evening there was not one convivial song or national glee, to relieve the monotony of the speeches, which were dreary in the extreme. Two gentlemen "obliged" the company with that surest of incentives to melancholy and steady drinking—a ballad without instrumental accompaniment. The speakers did not speak—they preached; and, though there was nothing ritualistic in their appearance, their way of conducting the services they rendered was decidedly intoned. There was not one flash of wit from first to last, and, as for oratory, the only really apt speech of the evening was the one in return for the toast of the *The Press*; the gentleman who delivered *that*, possesses if I am not very much mistaken, all the qualifications for a successful Chairman. No more than two of the other speakers made the faintest attempt at elocution; they stood upright and motionless, as if they were in a witness-box, never looking round and "grasping" their audience. And those two speakers, the gentlemen, who respectively returned thanks for *The Bench and the Bar*, and proposed the *Literature of Scotland* employed only one form of gesticulation, and that with their legs! When they came to an impressive part of their discourses, they bent their knees under them, and bobbed down and up again, to give it force—an effect supremely ridiculous to those who know what public speaking should be. The latter gentleman's speech, moreover, was a treatise—not an oration. Under such circumstances, the task of the Chairman was that of a hospitable Sysiphus. True, there was abundance of applause, but it was not the applause of conviviality, although the material elements of conviviality had a large part in it. The natural consequence followed. Deprived of wit and humour for three mortal hours, the party craved for excitement of another kind, and, the moment that the Chairmain withdrew, they tore down a long curtain that separated a vacant space at the end of the room, and fell a-dancing and romping in the most extravagant way. One flaxen-headed gentleman, in particular, committed himself to so many absurdities at this time as might last any moderate man his life-time. The "mirth," which was simple frenzy, grew fast and furious until two o'clock, when, after a broiled bone and a glass of whiskey punch, which showed the hand of a master in its brewage, I came away leaving three distinct—or, rather, indistinct—gentlemen crooning sentimental songs under the impression that somebody was listening to them.

Now, with all due respect to my kind hosts, I think that a little foresight and pre-arrangement might have provided a more intellectually convivial evening. *Imprimis*, no man should be permitted to read his speech, and every man should try to speak *extempore*. It is "ruination" to a speech, to tick off the sentences, one by one, as so much ground got over, and to be obliged to "try back" at the least interruption. Then the bag-pipes were introduced too early; they should have been reserved for a happy moment—say the toast of the *Land o' Cakes*—and then brought in at the end of a glowing speech. Then the speakers should not have complimented one another so much upon what they didn't deserve—*videlicet*, their eloquence. It was an anti-climax, continually repeated. And there should have been two or three good national glees—*Willie brewed*; or *The Bells of St. Mungos' Tower*, for instance—and at least one of those comic songs of Burns which the late Mr. Wilson used to give with such immense effect. It can never be too carefully borne in mind that a company, indulged with wit and humour, will seldom leave that for ruder diversion until it is time to go home.

THE LIVE LION STUFFED WITH STRAW.

(Indian Public Opinion.)

JUST as truth is stranger often than fiction, so it is to be hoped actual occurrences are only mocked in dreams, for so remarkable a vision as came before us lately would defy all credulity. The servant had left the room after placing the last log on [illegible] fire, to smoulder through the night. He h[illegible] said nothing regarding Law Courts, nor had the su[illegible] ject been a topic of conversation during the day. O[illegible] last remembrance, is the pursuit of an interesting di[illegible] cussion on the prospects of electricity, excited by [illegible] remarks during dinner of a scientific guest. There w[illegible] nothing therefore previously on our minds connecte[illegible] with the subject of the dream, which was something i[illegible] this wise. The scene was the arcade of a Court-hous[illegible] raised some three feet above the ground; in all directions natives were seated or standing about in groups very much as usual (so far) but, not as usual, they were all perfectly silent, and looking towards a man with a large metal badge on his chest standing in the arcade. On the badge, and on the walls in many places, were drawn scales evenly balanced; and these words in large letters:—

"The Fountain of Honour and Justice."

He appeared different from an ordinary Chuprassy this man, and was speaking loudly, almost shouting in English to the crowd below.

We seemed in our dream to hear him saying,—"Walk up, gentlemen, walk up, and see the live lion stuffed with straw; according as you wants to see him perform, you pays your money; and them as has tickets from the showman inside, enters free. Walk up, gentlemen, walk up mockuddermers made any ways; only take off your shoes and don't dirty the carpets, I keeps on mine, to keep the lion in horder." A poor man with only a cloth martingale as covering, here stepped forward and offered three pence extra for the lion not to roar during the entertainment. Pocketing the three pence, the badged man seemed in our dream to continue his oration. "Roar! so long as I or the showman is bye—to them as we introduces, mind yer—he's a partickler quiet lion, quiet and critickle, specially before feedin time." (Other men from the groups kept coming up, all apparently that were without the showman's free pass). "*We* learns how to humour him, but you're honly just in time, as to-morrow we takes him a change of hair round the willages to frighten the wicious and wexatious willagers whose got no money, and wont he waccinated. Howsomdever *by the lion's horders* we takes it out strong in wittles, and wirtuous hactions." At this point a well-dressed native advanced, and told the badged individual that he would go in to the show without payment, which was altogether without orders, and that Government kept the lion there as a free British institution.

"Hark at the Christian, listen to the hoff-spring of a cow-eating woman," roared the man with the badge; just you try it hon and see if the lion can't roar, aye roar so as you shall give a roopee hall round for him not to roar again. Don't I know him, heverlastingly watching and feeding of him by day and night. Do you hever see him without me?" Here there was a mutter among the crowd "of course he knows him, he and the showman do everything between them; this fellow is a Christian who would make us eat cow and pig." It was at this point of the vision so far as we can recollect, that we seized hold of a yellow breeched policeman and gave a magnificent order that he was to be daily relieved, and attend on the Magistrate in the place of the badged thief, on whom having caught him by the coller, and wrenched off a branch of the nearest tree, as it seemed we were o[illegible] point of inflicting dire and summary punishment. [illegible] we awoke, the vision had passed, and in our right [illegible] was the log taken from the fire, and in our [illegible] chair placed by our bedside. The servant arous[illegible] the noise was standing trembling on the threshol[illegible]

A very curious dream, was it not, and fancy, [illegible] fancy, if even a fraction of it were the truth? [illegible]ture the administrator of justice being like "A live lion stuffed with straw," and imagine a state of things in which the roar of the British lion were made a matter of sale by his dusky attendants and, thanks to them, his prestige for justice were to make room for a reputation of taking bribes through the Amlas, without even that infamous courage of the oriental despot to be openly corrupt.

THE KING OF THE GOLDEN FOOT.

THE *Rangoon Times* publishes the subj[illegible] ordinary letter addressed [illegible] Consul at Rangoo[illegible] of Walker who w[illegible] King of Burmah. [illegible] porary, "is a nativ[illegible] 1840 and came to B[illegible] has been in the empl[illegible] and Co., and Mr. Booth until No[illegible] afterwards of Mr. Snadden, in Moulmein [illegible] since of Messrs. Buchanan and Co. here, until they, for the time, closed their mill about the latter end of last year. He was afterwards engaged by some of the King's men to serve His Majesty on a salary of Rs. 800 a month, but as usual it was never paid. The first time he was paid, so much was cut off, next time another slice was taken away, until latterly he was thankful to get Rs. 150 a month. His employment was principally instructing H. M.'s troops at rifle shooting, and he informs us that H. M. must have close on 20,000 Enfields in his possession, with an abundant supply of ammunition of all sorts. Large quantities of powder are smuggled into Upper Burmah from this, in many ways. Casks of beer with a few bottles at each end and a case of powder in the centre. Perfumery boxes treated in the same manner, and in fact boxes of all descriptions are employed for this purpose. Mr. Walker confirms our narrative of the murder of a young Burman with three of his friends on account of a quarrel with one of the Princes. Mr. Walker was ordered to attend the execution and witnessed the whole of the barbarous treatment. At another time, when he was in the jail, a Burman was brought in accused of having killed a bullock. He was beaten unmercifully and when in a very exhausted state the executioner asked him, with which hand he had killed the bullock. He said his right, when he was desired to put it out. No sooner did he do so than the executioner severed the hand at the wrist, which was then wrapped up in mud and old rags. In the evening the left hand was taken off in a similar manner, and next morning he was decapitated. This is the work of His Merciful Majesty, who values the heads of his subjects at five pice. Theodore himself could not come up to his golden footed Majesty in real cruelty, yet he lost his life and his kingdom, whilst our Royal Neighbour, puffed up with pride, is allowed to have the servants of the Representative of the English Government thrashed as he pleases, without redress being demanded. We sincerely hope the American Government will put the screw on tightly, and force the Supreme Government to take such steps as will secure the lives and property not only of English and American subjects, but of Burmese subjects as well.

"To J. HALLIDAY, Esq., U. S. Consul, &c.

"SIR,—On the 2nd of last October after receiving my pay in the Palace at Mandalay I was told by the General in whose compound I lived, that I must take the oath of allegiance to the King of Burmah, as all other Europeans in the King's service were about to do the same; this induced me to enquire the nature of the oath to be administered when I was informed that it consisted in being a Burman in every sense of the word, in dress, manner, and to fight against the English or any other foreign power or the King's enemies and to remain in Mandalay and prepare myself and squandron for any fray that might occur. This I refused to do, and intimated that a man who would fight against his own country was not worth to be shot at, and consequently I should quit for Rangoon. The same evening I was visited by an American negro who informed me that Mr. L. Cotte, a Frenchman, when dining with the General in question, had passed some strange remarks regarding myself and the English. While in conversation I was called upon by Mr. Cotte, who was followed by the General and a crowd of sixty or seventy armed followers who immediately cut, and stabbed me till I dropped insensible when I was carried away and lodged in the common jail.

"The negro started off and informed Capt. Sladen, that I was surely murdered; Capt. Sladen, immediately visited the Kala Woong, Mr. Manook, attended the jail, was not suffered to enter but was informed that I was badly wounded but not dead. I was then frequently visited while in the jail by the Kala Woong and finally taken to his house; my wounds healed. Captain Sladen, stated "I can do nothing for you unless your Consul claims British protection on your behalf."

"I have one deep gash and several small cuts on my head by a dah, one stab on my right hand and one on my right arm by a spear, a sword cut on my left arm and left leg and was otherwise severely maltreated.

"My household furniture was cut, destroyed, and stolen, and fearing my life was in danger I fortunately escaped in a small boat and arrived here on the 17th Nov. and having been guilty of no punishable act would now enquire, if I am to be treated so cruelly with impunity.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,
H. A. WALKER.
"Rangoon, 19th November, 1868."

According to the *Rangoon Gazette* affairs at Mandalay appear to be drifting from bad to worse. The King shortly after informing Mr. Marks that he would not interfere if one of his sons became a Christian, has shown his own partial conversion by adopting the punishment of crucifixion. An old Burmese teacher having made some remarks as to the inutility of the Burmese Poongyees, was at once seized and crucified and his body on the cross exposed in the burial ground of Mandalay. Two of the King's Chief Woondouks had been dismissed for having robbed the King of some valuable rubies, of which His Majesty has a monopoly, by privately selling them. The King himself took up a spear to throw at one of the Woondouks, but was restrained. Great complaints are made of the non-appointment of a British Agent at Bhamo, as, until such an appointment is made, there is no one to protect British trading interests.

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MAHABLESHWUR.

We (*Deccan Herald*) learn, from the letter of our correspondent at Mahableshwur, dated the 7th instant, that the hospital at that station took fire some days ago, and the roof and much of the wood-work of the building was destroyed before the fire could be got un[illegible] The accident was caused, it is supposed, by some [illegible] hemp inside the building having caught [illegible] but in what way this happened we are [illegible]formed. It is now proposed to re-roof [illegible] with corrugated iron, which will be safer [illegible]od, in case of fire. On Sunday last, the Rev. [illegible]rchill preached to a congregation of about [illegible] persons. There are at present very few visitors [illegible]ls, but as many as can get leave do so, in [illegible] enjoy the climate at this season, which is very bracing. Our correspondent also informs us [illegible] first-class hotel will shortly be started on the hills, by an enterprising Parsee gentleman from Poona, who has leased "The Craig" for that purpose. There will be a billiard table attached to the establishment, and hired conveyances of all kinds will be provided for the accommodation of the residents of the hotel. This will supply a very urgent want that has been long felt at Mahableshwur, and will prove a great comfort and accommodation to the visitors to the Hills. The house, we understand, is a very large and commodious one, with extensive grounds attached; and it is in every way well adapted for a hotel. Provisions of every kind are very cheap and plentiful, and the potato crop, we understand, is likely to turn out better this year than the last. Nothing is said about the strawberries; but the "cream" is reported to be equal to "Devonshire." Bacon is looking up; but the fish in the Lake have a downward tendency whenever any one tries to catch them. The tigers are still reported *non est*; they are, it is believed, hard at work sharpening their teeth in anticipation of an early visit from Lord Mayo and his brother *shikaree*, His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald.

BOMBAY.

The Bombay Small Cause Court will be closed from the 24th instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive, on account of the Christmas holidays.

We understand that the select committee, appointed by the Bench of Justices to revise the Municipal establishments, contemplates the abolition of the system into which the wards are divided.

The Government notification we published yesterday, in reference to the reception of Lord Mayo on his arrival, was published yesterday afternoon in the form of an "extraordinary" to the *Bombay Government Gazette*. It issued from the Political Department.

We have to remind our local readers that the last performance at the Great American Circus takes place this evening, when there will be a most attractive programme. The company have exerted themselves to the utmost to amuse the public, and deserves a bumper at parting.

H. H. the Chief of Jumkhundee, and the Ranee, with their suite, arrived at Bombay from Poona on Thursday evening, for the purpose, we believe, of paying their respects to Lord Mayo on his arrival here. This Chief is known as one of the most enlightened in the Deccan.

The dead body of a child was discovered, wrapped up and lying near Grant Buildings, on Saturday morning last. The police were at once informed and took charge of the corpse, which has since been buried by order of the coroner. We understand that the authorities were of the belief that the parents had been Europeans. The child had lived for some hours after birth.

In connection with the recent University examinations, the following students were yesterday declared [illegible] and passed for the first examination in Civil Engineering:—Messrs. Anant Narayen Adarkar, Gungadhur Anant Bhat, Gungadhur Ramkrishna Kirane, Venishunker Govindram Metha, Ramchundra Govind Oke, and Babajeee Narayen. All of these students belong to the Poona Civil Engineering College.

At the sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Tucker presiding, the case of [illegible] against her husband, Framjee Aderjee [illegible] was called on for hearing [illegible] for a divorce [illegible] part of the defen[illegible] conducted [illegible] Merwanjee appeared for the plaintiff; [illegible] did not attend.

The following programme of music will be played by the Band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Band-stand, this evening:—

March	———	———
Overture...	"La Figlia del Regimento"	*Donizetti.*
Waltzes ...	"Terrasin Tieder"	*Gung'l.*
Selection...	"La Dame Blanche"	*Boeldiem.*
Quadrille	"Bianca"	*Laurent.*
Galop	———	———

In reference to a paragraph which appeared in our issue of the 27th ult., regarding Mr. Sealy, late head clerk to the Political Agent at Kattyawar, we are requested by him to state that he was *not* charged with tampering with documents, and that the petition he sent in to Government, and which was returned to him, did not refer to the circumstances of his dismissal by the Political Agent, but to an entirely different matter.

The following passengers will sail to-day per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Sumatra*, Captain White, to Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton—Lieutenant J. B. Slater, Miss M. Hughes, Mr. John H. Watson.
For Marseilles—Lieutenant W. M. Campbell, Mr. William Heather, Mr. Curtis.
For Suez—Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Allen, Major Fairlie.
For Aden—Mr. and Mrs. Budabeen Ali.

The waiting and refreshment rooms at Apollo Bunder, which were opened on the 1st instant, are now becoming known, and besides being of a great convenience to passengers and others, are found to be a pleasant resting-place for those who walk or drive to Wellington Pier to enjoy the evening breeze. Now that the establishment is in working order, the rooms are a model of cleanliness and neatness, and the thorough respectability of the establishment will doubtless secure for it a good name and good support.

A week or two ago we announced the wreck of the *Futteh Moombarruck*, which had been intimated in a telegram to a firm in Bombay. The *Indian Daily News* of the 7th instant says—"The ship *Bacchus*, Captain J. Smith, London, which arrived yesterday morning, reports the following: '28th November—*Futteh Moombarruck* water-logged, dismasted, and abandoned in a sinking state, in lat. 17·25 North, long. 90·24 East.' This is evidently the vessel which left Moulmein laden with timber, the crew of which, a nacoda and fifty men, were rescued by Captain Kaynes, of the American ship *Augusta*, on the 15th of November, in lat. 17° 33' N. long. 90° 44' E. She has not floated very far from the position in which the *Augusta* left her."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

December 13th.—3rd Sunday in Advent.

St. Thomas's Cathedral.

11 a.m.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 36 and 35.
6 p.m.—Prayers and Sermon. Anthem—"I will lift up mine eyes" (Dr. Whitfield). Hymn 39.

St. John's Church—Colaba.

11 a.m.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 148 and 35.
6 p.m.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 34 and 11.

Holy Trinity Church—Sonapore.

7 a.m.—Litany and Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 35 and 218.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer with Sermon. Hymns 31, 215, and 268.

The Harbour.

There will be Morning Prayers and Sermon on board H. M.'s S. *Vigilant* at a quarter before 10 o'clock, and on board the ship *Orwell*, near the middle ground, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S.P.G.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach at 11 o'clock on board the *Eastern Belle*, lying off the Custom House.

"INITIATION" OF H. H. SYED TOORKEY.

At the last meeting of the Lodge "Emulation" (held on the 17th ult.) His Highness Syed Toorkey, the rightful heir to the Musnud of Muscat, was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. The whole of the ceremony was very ably interpreted to His Highness in Arabic by Bro. Rustomjee Cowasjee, of *Lodge Neptune*, No. 22 (E. C.) W. Bro. A. C. Gumpert delivered a most impressive speech on the universality of Freemasonry, illustrating how it brought together brethren of all nations into one fold, and the happy effects it produced. W. Bro. Mancherjee Cowasjee Murzban also gave expression to some very excellent sentiment. His Highness was much affected, and said that although he had heard a good deal of the benefits of Freemasonry, which had induced him to seek admission into the Order, he never anticipated so much good-will and brotherly love as that with which he was overwhelmed by his European and Parsee brethren. He would endeavour to practise through life the sublime precepts he had been taught that evening.—*Masonic Record of Western India.*

DANGEROUS STATE OF THE COLABA ROAD.

On Thursday night three gentlemen in a brougham were proceeding to the Colaba Concert, when, greatly to their astonishment, in nearing the entrance to Grant Buildings, they suddenly found the brougham gradually upsetting. Fortunately, the horses were quiet Arabs and obeyed the reins. The three gentlemen scrambled out and found that the brougham had partially fallen over a wall on the side of the road, with a drop of some three feet from the level of the road.

From the position of the lamps on each side of this dangerous trap, any driver not well acquainted with the road in daylight would be very likely to drive right into the danger.

This is not the first accident that has occurred at this dangerous place, and whilst the three gentlemen, who had so narrow an escape on Thursday night, were standing near their brougham waiting on the broken pole and harness being temporarily repaired, they were fortunate in preventing one of their acquaintances, driving a dog cart, making the very same mistake their own coachman had done.

We have little doubt that in the Municipal Commissioner being made aware of the unprotected state of this dangerous trap, he will at once adopt measures to prevent further accidents.

Until this is done we now caution all those who may require to go to Colaba after sundown to beware of the danger.

SMALL CAUSE COURT—11th December.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

Meerzah Mahomed Salay bin Aga Mahomed Tukey Khan Shustree vs. *J. Lowsby.*

The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 501, in respect of damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant having, on the 20th June, while in charge as pilot, improperly navigated a certain vessel, viz., the *Hanooman*, which struck and injured the ship *Hydrabad* belonging to plaintiff, then lying at anchor off Boree Bunder; and also struck and injured a boat then attached to the said vessel, the same being the plaintiff's property.

Mr. Judge appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Cleary on behalf of the pilot.

Evidence in the case was taken before Judge Spencer on the 17th October last, and further evidence was adduced to-day.

Mr. Cleary (for the defence) argued that the action could not lie against the defendant, but it ought to have been brought against the owner of the ship. The captain of a ship was not compelled by law to take a pilot, and no law exempted the owner from liability. On behalf of the plaintiff it was argued that the captain was bound to take a pilot, and that therefore the owners and the captain were absolved from liability.

The facts of the case appear from the evidence of the chief mate of the *Hydrabad*, Ruza Meeya Ahmed who said he was on board the vessel on 20th June last. The defendant was taking the ship *Hunooman* to Mazagon. It came into collision with *Hydrabad*, which was at anchor. There was plenty of room for the *Hunooman* to go clear of their ship. She struck the *Hydrabad* on the left side, smashed a boat, carried away a davit, two of the chains were injured, and one was carried away. The two crews assisted in clearing the ships.

In answer to the Court the witness stated—The tide was ebbing. The collision took place between half past 3 and 4 p.m. They were anchored outside the cross island. The ship next to them on the side which was struck was half a mile distant. The wind was S. W. The pilot ought to have passed astern of their ship when he would have gone clear. A notice was given to the defendant, but no reply was received. The owner had the ship surveyed, and the damage was repaired for Rs. 200. The boat was purchased two or three years ago for Rs. 350.

After some discussion between the respective advocates of the parties, His Honor took time to consider the case and reserved judgment till Monday, the 21st instant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BISHOP DOUGLAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As much curiosity exists as to the views of our future Diocesan, the subjoined extracts from a volume of Sermons published by him in 1863-64, and from his Address at the York Congress in 1866, may interest your readers.

Treating of the sin of Schism, our author says—

"Half the evils from which Christendom is now suffering arise from the false opinion, that there is no difference between clergy and people, and that *all* the congregation are holy, in the sense of being equal in respect of ministerial things. There is no necessary difference as to goodness or badness. The being a minister of Christ does not make a man good; and there are, I am sorry to say it, bad priests who disgrace their order, as well as bad people who fall short of the discipline of Christ. But whatever the man may be, he holds a great office conferred on him by Jesus Christ. To him alone it belongs to administer holy Sacraments, to bless in Christ's name, to speak with the language of authority."

In his sermon on Worship, Dean Douglas thus describes its beginning and end—

"The key-note to all our service is praise. It is as the Prayer-Book tells us, 'We assemble and meet together to render thanks for the great benefits that we have received at His hands, to set forth His most worthy praise; to hear His most holy Word; and to ask those things which are requisite and necessary.' That is, the first great end for which we go to the court of heaven is to thank Him who has made and redeemed us, and to praise Him for his glorious goodness."

On the subject of the Holy Eucharist, Dean Douglas has advanced a doctrine which must stagger the Catholic party. He, in effect, asserts that this sacrament is the means of spiritual communion between the Church and her *absent* Lord. He says—

"The presence of the sacrament is essentially spiritual. Our Lord is in the sacrament, and if He is there His Body is there in some manner, because His Body is inseparable from Himself: but the essence of his presence is spiritual. He is there by His Spirit. He is present after a spiritual manner, and His Body, though there, is not there *locally* and *as* a body; for in body He is parted from us; but by virtue of that presence of the Comforter who is now His substitute on earth, and quickens all His ordinances as means of life unto our souls. The Spirit of our Lord is here, not our Lord Himself."

This, some may exclaim, is no presence at all. I gladly pass on to the Dean's earnest and powerful address on the position of the Colonial Church, delivered at the York Congress. He maintained that the Colonial Churches did not, as was supposed, desire to be separated from the mother Church. They would never forsake the Church of England. But, since they were not national institutions, the State must not intefere with them. They would manage their own concerns from first to last. If, then, the mother Church, in spite of her own union with the State, would but hold fast to her catholicity, the old union between herself and the daughter Churches might easily be preserved. The one Spirit would prove a surer bond of union than any human law. If the Church of England, as a body, could but see this, what great life would she put forth, with what a giant's strength would she rise up before the nations:

"These many churches, daughters of the Church of England, born to her in this reviving age which we might almost call a second Pentecost, bursting with such fresh life in these hot and eager days, when steam and electricity are narrowing space and drawing earth into a small and measurable compass, what may they not become, what may they not do, what may not the world derive from them, and what, above all, may not the mother be, if that mother will only see her opportunity, and accept that world-wide heritage which Christ her Lord has all but placed within her hands? Oh, what a future is before the Church of England, if she will but be true to herself and snatch the occasion as it passes. Will she be a second Jerusalem? Will she become a mother of nations? Will she go with that pure tradition of the faith, and that ancient Apostolic order which God in His mercy has extended to her, and will she give it to the nations? Will she become the hope of the world and the uniter of a distracted Christendom? In this seething and tumultuous time, when judgments are abroad, and Kingdoms pass away like a burning scroll, and earth reels beneath the influences which shake it, when it seems as if society was growing too old to live in, and time itself was wearing out, as if dying before the powers which contract and shorten it, will the Church of England see her great mission and go to fit the world for Him who comes we know not how soon? I believe that she will."

The advancement of the author to the Indian episcopate ought to be a matter of special thankfulness to all classes in the diocese, in spite of occasional divergence of views.—Yours faithfully,

CHARLES GILDER.

Edgewood, 10th December.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Municipal Commissioner having obtained the sanction of the Bench of Justices to expend for the ensuing year a large sum of money to erect new latrines in different parts of the town, I would avail of this opportunity to bring to his notice that a great many of these latrines are required to be erected between the vicinity of the new College at Chinchpoogly and the new DeLisle Road. A great many passengers passing by on the road early in the morning have to their great disgust to countenance a nuisance which they would be willing to have removed by paying any sum of money.—Yours, &c.,

A CHINCHPOOGLIST.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—11th Dec.

(Before E. H. Showell, Esq.)

Assault.—Chinaswamy Moothooswamy was charged with assaulting Amloo Seeba. Defendant was convicted, and fined Rs. 5, or in default of payment to suffer seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

False Pretences.—Bhiccajee Wittoojee was charged with obtaining by false pretences Rs. 3 from Vunna Malla. On Thursday morning the complainant went to the Tardeo station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway to get his luggage weighed. The prisoner, who was there, demanded Rs. 3 as freight. The complainant paid the money, but the prosecutor ran away without doing anything. On an alarm being raised he was arrested by a policeman with the money in his possession. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour.

Theft.—Bhowder Baboo was charged with stealing Rs. 12 in cash belonging to Ahmed Ramzan. The prisoner was convicted, and His Worship sentenced him to undergo a month's rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER LORD HASTINGS.

Men very seldom allow themselves to be taught by the experience of others, or we might suppose that Lord Hastings' tragic story would be likely to make its impression on young men born to great inheritances. Human nature being what it is, the only question we have to ask is how long will it be before we hear of the next case? Promising youths who are inclined to follow the precedent lately recorded may find another bright example in Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton, ex member for Newark, and a distinguished performer of "breakdowns." This ambitious representative of a noble family finds, says the report, a balance of about £70,000 on the wrong side of his account. This is a good round sum to fail for, and admirers of "freehanded and generous" younger sons will not fail to observe that Lord Arthur is much the superior of his brother Lord Albert, who lately solicited the good offices of the Bankruptcy Court. Lord Arthur should have read his *Times* a little more regularly. The counsels to peers given therein would have taught him the duties attaching to his position. £70,000 is a large sum to pay for the privilege of being laughed at in a minor theatre.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE PROPOSED MONUMENT TO BAUDIN.

Writing on Nov. 12th the Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" says—"The event of the day is the letter which M. Berryer, in subscribing to the Baudin monument, has addressed to the editor of the *Electeur*. This formidable letter runs thus:—'Monsieur,—On the 2nd of December, 1851, I proposed and obtained from the National Assembly, united at the Mairie of the 10th Arrondissement, a decree declaring the dismissal and outlawry of the President of the Republic, inviting citizens to resistance against the violation of the law of which the President was guilty. This decree was made as public as possible in Paris. My colleague, M. Baudin, energetically obeyed the orders of the Assembly; he fell a victim to them, and I feel myself obliged to take part in the subscription which has been opened for the erection of an expiatory monument over his tomb,' &c. &c.—'Berryer.' The *Reveil* has again been seized, whilst other papers of more moderate views publish lists without being disturbed. The *Temps*, for example, publishes a list in which appears the name of M. Henri Rochefort for the sum of 200 francs, which leads one to suppose that *La Lanterne* is still a paying concern. There can be no doubt that this noise round the tomb of Baudin is due to the growing discontent of the country with Imperial institutions, for his ashes were allowed to slumber quietly enough for seventeen years. M. Tenot's recent publication on the *coup d'etat* has also, perhaps, something to do with the matter. Baudin's merit was that he fell on the top of a barricade; he was calling on the people to resist the troops when some one said that the people did not intend to sacrifice themselves in order that he might pocket 25 francs per diem, which was the pay of representatives. Baudin answered, 'You shall see presently how a man dies for 25 francs.' He exposed himself to the fire of the troops and was immediately shot dead. Baudin had previously practised as a doctor, and had written on scientific subjects. As the incriminated editors are to appear before the Sixth Chamber to-morrow we shall soon know what course the Government has decided on, and whether the monument will be permitted."

THE REVOLT IN CUBA.

A letter from St. Jago de Cuba, dated October 17, gives the following particulars of a rebellion amongst the native Indians, which has lately broken out near the towns of St. Jago:—

"This is not a rising of negroes, as you Europeans have supposed, but a general outbreak amongst the Native Indians, or Guachinangos as they are called. These people are similar to the Lazzaroni of Italian renown—a set of idle pillaging vagabonds, who live in the very heart of the country, and whose principal occupations are tobacco cultivation and cattle driving. They hate the Spaniards and their Government like poison, in consequence of their bad administration and the late heavy taxes which have been imposed.

"The insurrection broke out in the immediate neighbourhood of the port of Manzanillo, and the small towns of Bayamo and Yara, situated at about half a day's journey from St. Jago. It was discovered by some sailors at Manzanillo, who accidentally opened certain barrels containing what they thought pale ale, but which were in reality firearms, which had been consigned to a merchant in Manzanillo for delivery to the revolutionists. These contraband articles were of course immediately seized, and the merchant himself imprisoned. Incensed at the defeat of their plan the rebels now fairly rose; and as the garrison at Manzanillo had but a handful of soldiers to defend itself in case of attack, messages were sent to head-quarters at Havana and St. Jago for reinforcements.

"As soon as the news reached our town the governor, Don Joaquin Ravenet, ordered troops to be sent by a small merchant steamer which happened to be in port at the time. Soon after, two Spanish men of-war arrived, and these were immediately despatched upon the same errand.

"Our inhabitants were, by this time, in the greatest state of alarm, fearful that the coloured people would be the next to follow in the rebellious movement. Their fears were greatly augmented by our imprudent governor, who published a most insulting and highly obnoxious manifesto in the daily papers, in which he threatened to suppress any movement that was opposed—not to the Spanish Government—but to the Queen of Spain!

"'The island of Cuba belongs to the Queen of Spain, let those who command in the Peninsula be whom they may; and for Spain alone it devolves upon us to protect and defend it whatever the consequences may be.' This is a part of the governor's proclamation, and it has given great offence to people here.

"The St. Jago volunteers and carabineers have been called out, and guards stationed before the Governor's house and at all the entrances to the town, for the revolution is spreading, and is at the present moment within fourteen leagues of St. Jago. All telegraphic communication between our town and Havana has been cut off by the rebels, who have entirely destroyed the wire for some miles. It will be no easy matter to suppress this revolt, for though the insurrectionists are as yet but few in number, they are a powerful race of men, well accustomed to roughing it in the woods, and well acquainted with every inch of the intricate country.

"It is at present difficult to get to know the precise state of affairs, but last accounts state that the Governor of Manzanillo had been captured by the rebels and barbarously murdered, that several others had been taken prisoners, and that two Dominican colonels were leading the revolutionary party. What is mostly feared here, as everywhere, is that the negroes will be induced to join in the revolt, which they assuredly would be if the enemy gained any advantage over the Government troops.

"H.B.M.'s steamship *Royalist* has visited our port, where she remained for some days for the protection of English residents. The *Favourite* is still at Havana for the same purpose. The *Royalist* left yesterday afternoon for Vera Cruz, touching on her way at Port Antonio, Jamaica. Another and a larger vessel from Jamacia is expected here to-morrow."

A "Blackhole" at Portsmouth.—There seems to be a blackhole in Portsmouth barracks only a shade better than the historic one of Surajah Dowla. It is a damp, underground cellar, 20 ft. long, 17 ft. wide, and only 7½ ft. high, with two grated windows (18 in. by 3 ft.) close to the ceiling, which admit the light, while small perforations in the panes supply the ventilation. Allowing for the space occupied by a huge wooden sleeping bench, the *Lancet* thinks that there might be room for perhaps five men in this "lock-up;" but the dampness and want of ventilation render it positively uninhabitable for any human being. Yet as many as sixty prisoners in every stage of drunkenness have been shut up in this horrid den for a whole night. The captives have to break the windows and take their turn at the openings in order to breathe; and the "repairs" thus occasioned constitute a large and unfailing item in the regular barrack expenses. To complete the story, repeated representations have been made to the authorities by doctors and others without the slightest effect.—*Pall Mall Gazette Nov. 13.*

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ON THE CLAIMS OF WOMEN TO THE SUFFRAGE.

November 7 was the day fixed for taking appeals (in the Court of Common Pleas, before the Lord Chief Justice Bovill and Justices Willes, Keatinge, and Byles) from the revising barristers' decisions, and as the women's claim case stood first in order, a number of ladies, who appeared to take an interest in the question, were in the gallery. A lady, said to be Miss Becker, sat in the jury-box, and was of course much and favourably observed.

On their Lordships taking their seats, the case of Chorlton (appellant) v. Lings (respondent) was called on. Mr. Coleridge, Q. C., appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Mellish, Q. C., for the respondent.

Mr. Coleridge proceeded to state the case. At a court held at Manchester before Mr. J. Hossack, the revising barrister, Marry Abbott claimed to be placed on the register of voters for Manchester, and her name was duly objected to. It was admitted that she was a woman turned 21 years of age, unmarried, and that she occupied a dwelling-house within the said township, and that she had been duly rated and had paid the rates, and in all other respects had complied with the requirements of the statutes. It was contended that she was duly qualified to vote in the election of members of Parliament. On the other hand, it was maintained that she was disqualified on account of her sex, and the revising barrister so held, and disallowed the claim. There were 5,346 other women claimants to vote for the same township, and their claims were consolidated to abide the event of this decision. The case raised in the shortest and simplest way the question whether women were or were not entitled to vote. He proposed to contend that women, in law, had this franchise; that they exercised it in ancient times, and that no modern legislation had taken it away from them.

The arguments on the case lasted the whole day, and on the following judgment was delivered.

The Chief Justice said it was quite unnecessary to consider the question whether it was desirable that women should possess the franchise. What the court had to determine was whether they now possessed that right. In the present case it was agreed that the right of the appellant must depend on the construction to be placed on the Representation of the People Act, 1867. On that statute two questions were raised—first, whether women were included in the words "every man;" and, secondly, whether women were subject to any legal incapacity. If women were not included in those words "every man" in the Act, or were incapacitated, the judgment of the Court must be in favour of the respondent. On the question whether they were incapacitated, Mr. Coleridge had contended that women had a right to the franchise at common law, that nothing had taken it away from them, and that, therefore, they were not incapacitated. Indeed, in the present instance, he rather understood him to contend that the appellant was entitled to vote by common law right. The appellant had failed to produce before the court any reported decision in favour of the right of women to the franchise, with the exception of the notes of cases referred to in 7th *Mod. Dep.* Mr. Coleridge was obliged to admit that for several hundred years no instance could be found of the exercise of any such right. This alone was sufficient to raise a very substantial presumption of the non-existence of the right in point of law. It was quite true that a few instances of women signing indentures of returns of members of Parliament had been shown, and it was quite possible that there might be some other instances in early times of women having voted and assisted in legislation. Indeed, such instances were mentioned in Selden. But these instances were of comparatively little weight as opposed to the usage of several centuries, and what had been commonly assented to as the law raised a strong presumption what the law was. The statute 52d Henry III., cap. 10, relieved women from attendance at the Sheriff's Tourn, and the instances referred to in 2nd *Luders* by no means established that women did vote. The record produced of the time of Philip and Mary showed that Dame Copley assisted in the return of the member for Catton, it might be as returning officer, or as lady of the manor, and this might explain the other similar instances; and the same observation applied to the instances in which Lady Pakington had assisted at election returns, as might be gathered from the report of "Olive v. Ingram," in 7th *Mod.*, the precepts having been addressed to her as lady of the manor. They were not even mentioned in the reports of the same case in *Strange*, and but little weight could be attached to them. One of the cases deciding that women had a right to vote, mentioned in the 7th *Mod.*, was said to have been decided in the 14th of James I. It was difficult to say why no further notice of them had been taken, or why they should not have been acted on. Decisions as to what offices women might hold did not materially assist the court in this case. On the other hand, Lord Coke, in his *Fourth Institute*, page 5, treats it as settled law that women could not vote; and even in the case of "Olive v. Ingram" a majority of the Judges seemed to have been of the same opinion. In the work of Mr. Serjeant Heywood on Elections women are mentioned as among those who are incapacitated from voting, and the same view had been taken by Hallum. In modern times there could be doubt that such was the understanding of the law. And in the passing of the Act of 1867 the Legislature must be assumed to have acted on that impression. The 56th section especially enacted that all laws and customs in force, conferring any right to vote, and relating to the registration of persons entitled to vote, should apply to the construction of this Act. Mr. Coleridge had contended that there was nothing to take away a woman's right to vote assuming that she had it. But, considering that the right, if it ever had existed at all, had not been acted on for centuries raised a strong presumption that it never had existed. He came to the conclusion that there was no such right, and that women were incapacitated from voting within the meaning of the third section of the Representation of the People Act. Assuming that the claimant was not legally incapacitated, the question would then arise whether the franchise had been conferred on women by the Representation of the People Act by force of Lord Romilly's Act. This depended on the proper construction of the third section of the Act of 1867. By Lord Romilly's Act (the 13th and 14th Victoria, cap. 21, sec. 4) the masculine was to include the feminine unless the contrary was expressly provided. In construing the third section of the Representation of the People Act regard must be had to the whole of the enactment—whether the word "man" was used in the sense of person or of male person. By the 56th section of the same Act,—

"Subject to the provisions of this Act, all laws, customs, and enactments now in force conferring any right to vote, or otherwise relating to the representation of the people in England and Wales and the registration of persons entitled to vote, shall remain in full force, and shall apply as nearly as circumstances admit to any person hereby authorized to vote."

And by the 59th section,—

"This Act, so far as is consistent with the tenour thereof, shall be construed as one with the enactments for the time being in force relating to the Representation of the People and with the Registration Acts."

By the Reform Act of 1832 the franchise in boroughs was expressly given to "male persons;" and by the 33rd section of that Act it was enacted:

"That no person shall be entitled to vote in the election of a member to serve in any future Parliament for any city or borough, save and except in respect of some right conferred by this Act, or as a burgess or freeman, or as a freeholder or burgage tenant, as therein mentioned."

It was perfectly clear that women would not be entitled to the franchise under that Act; and as the two Acts were to be construed as one, the Court ought to endeavour, as far as possible, to give such a construction to the entire Act as to make it consistent with the former statutes. There was no doubt that in many Acts "men" might be construed as "women," while in others it would be ridiculous to make the term mean other than the male sex. He did not collect from the whole of the Act that its object was other than to deal with the qualification of men to vote, and if so important an alteration was intended to be made as to extend the franchise to women he could hardly suppose that the Legislature would make it by using the term "man." Indeed, in the very next Act passed women were expressly included. The conclusion at which he arrived was that the Legislature used the term "man" in the sense of "male person" in the former Act; that this word was universally used to designate the male sex. In that view Lord Romilly's Act did not apply. On this part of the case the decision of the Court of Session in Scotland was also in point, and in that decision he entirely concurred. Upon both grounds therefore—first that women were legally incapacitated, and, secondly, that the 3rd section of the Representation of the People Act meant *men* and not women—he was of opinion that women were not entitled to vote. The decision of the Revising Barrister must, therefore, be affirmed. But, as a great many persons were interested, the court did not propose to give any costs.

Justice Willes, Justice Byles, and Justice Keating agreed with the Chief Justice; and the appeal was therefore dismissed.

CRUISE OF THE "GALATEA."*

(*Saturday Review.*)

The "Galatea" is one of the finest examples of shipbuilding in wood that were ever turned out of a dockyard, and it must be allowed that, for a pleasant cruise round the world, she would be infinitely preferable to an ironclad. She was commissioned by the Duke of Edinburgh in January of last year, and she sailed under his command next month for the Mediterranean. The voyage round the world began on the 11th of June, when the ship quitted Gibraltar. She went by way of Madeira to Rio Janeiro, and thence to the Cape of Good Hope. It is difficult to convey an idea of the tediousness of the book which describes this voyage without imitating its character. The officers played at a game which resembled quoits. It was played with "grummets," or rings of rope, which were thrown so as to fall within a circle marked with chalk on the deck. As rain washed away the chalk, the game could not be played in wet weather, and the idlers, when they had read till they were tired, had no resource but to go to sleep. Suddenly it occurred to an ingenious mind that the grummets might be thrown to fall in buckets. The inventor arouses three sleepers, and invites them to play at this new variety of the game. The sleepers grumble and demur, but at last turn out and play. "Anything to get through these awful doldrums;" and perhaps if we were at sea in such weather as is described, and no other book were at hand, we might be content to read how the officers serving under the Duke of Edinburgh pitched grummets into a bucket. But it is hard to have to do this when we are on shore, and have several libraries within easy distance. It has been assumed in some recent publications that the most trivial sayings or doings of Royalty must be interesting to loyal subjects, but the authors of this book seem to invite our attention to the game of sea quoits on the simple ground that it was played on board a ship in which a prince happened to be.

Some novelty was given to the voyage between Rio Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope by visiting the small British settlement on the island of Tristan d'Acunha, which is said to be more remote from human habitations than any other settlement in the world. The island bears the name of a Portuguese navigator who discovered it in 1506. Although this island is 1,320 miles from its nearest neighbour St. Helena, and is only visited occasionally by whalers, the women were found to be supplied in some mysterious way with crinolines and spring-sided boots, and the little community welcomed the "Galatea" by displaying a tattered British ensign. There is no Government on the island, unless it be petticoat government—the women being more numerous than the men. The island is nearly on a line drawn from Cape Horn to the Cape of Good Hope, and about one-third nearer to the latter than to the former Cape. The people look to the Cape of Good Hope, which is distant 1,500 miles, for necessaries and luxuries, just as the inhabitants of a village in England look to the nearest country-town. The island is in shape nearly a square, of which the side measures about five miles. It rises almost perpendicularly out of the sea to the height of 3,000 feet, and it has a lofty peak which makes the total height more than 8,000 feet. When Napoleon was placed in captivity at St. Helena, our Government sent a party of soldiers to Tristan d'Acunha, and we suppose that by some inscrutable process of the official mind this garrison on an island was made to appear to contribute to the safety of a prisoner on another island distant 1,320 miles. The party was soon removed, but a Scotch corporal of artillery named Glass, with his wife, who was a Cape creole, and two or three other persons, obtained leave to remain, and founded the existing settlement. Its prosperity depends upon the abundance of whales in the waters which surround it, but unless minerals or some other new source of wealth should be discovered, it can never increase beyond a population of about one hundred souls. Quitting this island, the "Galatea" proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, which is a much better known place than Tristan d'Acunha, and therefore we will say nothing about it except that the Duke of Edinburgh went on an elephant hunt, and wrote to the Prince of Wales a letter giving an account of it, which is published in the book before us, and certainly ought to be considered as worth all the money which the book cost:—

The day was fine and the weather was hot, and my short clay was very enjoyable sitting on the yet warm carcass.

There are thousands and perhaps millions of people who will read this passage, and others like it, with intense interest, and yet philosophers undertake to show that Royalty is wearing out in England. The Spaniards could not quite make up their minds to hate Queen Isabella because, with all her faults, they said that she was so very Spanish. The English, or a large part of them, are sure to like a royal house of which the princes shoot elephants and sit down upon their carcasses to smoke short pipes; and if the loyalty of the colonies were waning, a voyage like that of the Duke of Edinburgh would go far to reinvigorate it. The Prince landed at Adelaide on the 31st of October of last year, and here began the series of addresses, processions, feastings, and general jollifications which was only interrupted by an event which called forth even more emphatic demonstrations of colonial loyalty—we mean the attempt upon the Prince's life. If we were called upon to consider in what respects the position of a prince, young, healthy, having a taste for pleasure and ample means for gratifying it, falls short of perfect happiness we should specify as the chief drawbacks his liability to assassination, and his liability to receive addresses from public bodies. The colonists of Australia are true sons of England in their capacity for composing the heaviest kind of prose. Thus the Prince lays the foundation of the Victoria Tower of the new Post-office at Adelaide, and the Commissioner of Public Works "has the honour briefly to state a few facts connected with the building." One of these facts is that the contract for the work was taken by Messrs. Brown and Thompson; and we feel that the mention of these familiar names occurs suitably in such a composition. Indeed there is a Brownish and Thompsonian smack about all the holiday proceedings of the colonists. Their poetry is, if possible, more distressing than their prose. The Mayor of Adelaide entertained the Prince at a banquet, and in order to do the whole thing handsomely, had ordered a new poem expressly for the occasion. Here is a sample of the article:—

When thy pilgrimage is over,
When no more on earth a rover,
Then around thee may there hover,
Happiness for thee above!

It surely could only be in dire extremity of need of a rhyme for "rover" that happiness above could be supposed to hover around a deceased prince. The ingenuity of another class of artists was exerted to the utmost to contrive transparencies and devices for illuminations. Some of the most approved of these designs were carried from one great town to another, until their appearance became familiar to the Prince and his attendants. There were countless representations of the Prince and his ship, and one of them was particularly noticed by the Duke, "who remarked that he did not think his mother would recognise him again if she were to see him in that guise." It was quite natural that the Prince should say this or something like it, and wholly unnecessary to print his words. The wonder is that we do not get more of the same sort of thing. The Prince doubtless talked like other young Englishmen every day during the cruise, and it is a mercy that these authors did not note down for publication all that he said. Where railways did not exist, Prince and his suite usually travelled through the country in a coach with four horses, which were changed at intervals, just as used to be done in England. The scenery and accessories in Tasmania strongly resembled the old country. The river is called the Derwent. The inn at which horses were changed is called the York Hotel. Here the Duke made the most startling remark which is recorded:—

While the horses were being put to, the Duke went into the little parlour to have a glass of ale, observing that it was the proper thing to take when travelling on a coach.

We are very far from complaining because the Duke uttered commonplace remarks. There are many brilliant talkers who cannot hold four horses when a mob is shouting welcome, all the dogs in the place are barking, and a band is playing with emphasis "God save the Queen." The Australians were doubtless pleased with a prince who loved guns, dogs, and horses, and his talk was quite good enough for them. He visited in succession Adelaide, Melbourne, Hobart Town, Sydney, and Brisbane, spending in Australia the last months of 1867 and the early months of the present year. At all or nearly all these places he laid foundation-stones, using for the ceremony a golden trowel which was presented to him afterwards. He also received from the hands of school-children more than one Bible and Prayer-book in handsome case. He must have received also some scores of addresses, which, besides being read, were for the most part written on paper or parchment, and handed to him in a case. The only variation from the regular English pattern of such proceedings was made by German settlers, who greeted the Prince after their manner with torchlight processions and songs. The Prince, as everybody knows, was shot in the back by an intending assassin at a fête at Sydney. He recovered rapidly from the wound, but it was judged expedient to order him straight home, without visiting New Zealand or other places which had been named in the programme of his voyage. Accordingly, the "Galatea" shaped her course homewards from Sydney by Cape Horn, and anchored at Spithead on the 26th of June last. It is well worth while to send a son of the Queen to visit the colonies, if his appearance tends to strengthen the attachment of colonists to the Mother-country. The money which the Duke of Edinburgh's voyage cost was profitably spent, and his ship had an opportunity, which perhaps may never occur again, of being useful.

* *The Cruise of H.M.S. "Galatea," Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K. G., in* 1867-8. By the Rev. John Milner, B.A., Chaplain, and Oswald W. Brierly. London: W. H. Allen & Co. 1869.

SCHNEIDER AND OFFENBACH.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

It is very fashionable in Paris just now to be Spanish. La Perichole is Spanish, Mdme. Gabrielle de la Perine is Spanish, and the shop windows and the illustrated journals are full of portraits of the heroes of the Spanish insurrection. This novel influence of Spain upon France was felt before the insurrection broke out—witness the Spanish bull-fights at Havre, and the series of entertainments given to the Spanish poets at Aix, in Provence; and the Parisians undergo it the more willingly and complacently from a conviction that it was they, through their typical representative M. Offenbach, who brought about the Spanish revolution. The "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" was played at Madrid as at every other European capital; and the Spaniards, it seems, took the story to heart, swore that they would have no more such Grand Duchesses, and that the Grand Duchess actually on the throne should start with her Fritz as soon as possible for the French frontier. So that "La Grande Duchesse" is not such an immoral piece as our journalists and burlesque-writers (to whom the bare thought of impropriety is revolting) would pretend. On the contrary, M. Offenbach is a great operatic moralist. "Castigat canendo" should be his motto. In his edifying works Vice is confronted with its own image, and Folly made to listen to the echo of her own voice.

In his latest production, "La Perichole," M. Offenbach deals, not with a new form of vice, as has been rashly asserted, but with the old, familiar form, so effective for theatrical purposes, which he had already treated with so much success in "La Grande Duchesse." In "La Perichole," the heroine of that name does, it is true, get intoxicated. So, indeed, do several of the other characters; but that is a mere detail, having nothing to do with the general scope of the piece. The story of "La Perichole," stripped of its accessories, and reduced to its simplest elements, is the story of "La Grande Duchesse," with the relations between the two principal characters inverted. In "La Grande Duchesse" the awkward effects of favouritism on the part of female rulers were exhibited, in "La Perichole" we are shown the sort of scrape into which a male ruler may be led by a similar weakness. The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein allowed herself to become enamoured of a common soldier—did not, in fact, try very hard to avoid that fate. The Spanish Viceroy of Lima permits himself to fall in love with a street singer—a poor hungry little girl, known as La Perichole, who cares no more for him than Fritz did for the Grand Duchess, and who remains faithful through everything to her lover Piquillo, as Fritz remained faithful to Wanda, his betrothed.

The plot of the new operetta, or opera buffa, belongs entirely to the ingenious authors of "La Grande Duchesse," M.M. Henri Meilhac and Ludovic Halevy.

The character of La Perichole, who leaves her lover because she is *so* hungry, and longs to return to him as soon as she has dined, belongs to the author of "Manon Lescaut," who would have scarcely, however, have cared to claim this vulgarized copy of his charming creation. La Perichole, to be sure is faithful to her lover, "pour les choses essentielles"—at least, we have her own word for it; and that poor Manon never was. Nevertheless, we prefer Manon.

For La Perichole, considered as a personage more or less historical (this, we need scarcely say, she quite ceases to be in M. Offenbach's opera) the authors are indebted to M. Prosper Merime who makes La Perichole the heroine of one of the dramas contained in the volume attributed to the imaginary "Clara Gazul." In the Théâtre de Clara Gazul there is a piece called "La Carrose du Saint Sacrement," which turns upon the sudden conversion to grace of a celebrated actress known in Lima as La Perichole, who riding in the carriage of the Spanish Viceroy, meets some priests carrying the Viaticum on foot to a dying man, and thereupon gets out and places the carriage at their service. This Perichole, then, has but little in common with the Perichole impersonated at the Variétés by Mdlle. Schneider. The Schneiderian Perichole is, as we have said, a street singer, and at times a very unsuccessful one. Supported by her companion and lover, the handsome but idiotic Piquillo (Dupuis), she tempts the Peruvian public, first with the touching romance, "L'Espagnol et la Jeune Indienne;" secondly, with the elegant "séguedille pour soirées," "Le Muletier et la Jeune Personne;" but all in vain, not a maravedi can she get. At last she gives up work in despair. Piquillo begs her to come and try her luck in another part of the town, but she tells him to go by himself, and on his departure lies down on the ground, and, exhausted by hunger and fatigue, falls asleep.

The Viceroy (Grenier) at this moment arrives. He loves to wander about Lima incognito, after the manner of Haroun al Raschid; while his courtiers, after the manner of Potemkin travelling with the Empress Catherine, take care that he shall see nothing in his adventures but what may give him a favourable idea of his own government. They disguise themselves as happy subjects of various classes and conditions, and the Viceroy is charmed to see how well everything in the city of Lima is administered, and how contented every one is with his rule.

This is very good comedy; and it is accepted as such by the audience at the Variétés. The censors, however, did not quite like it; and at the last rehearsal caused many alterations to be made in the quasi-political scenes. "Quel fichu gouvernement que le nôtre!" had to be changed to "quel fichu pays," &c.; "sous quel gouvernement nous vivons!" to "sous quelle administration," &c. In another place the words "it is written in the ninth article of our Constitution sworn to by your Majesty," had to be changed. Then, best of all, the chin—tuft or barbiche worn by M. Grenier, the representative of the Viceroy was objected to; and when the tuft was removed it was still thought that his spiked moustache gave him too imperial an air. M. Grenier ended by making a clean face of it, and cannot now be accused of resembling any one but himself.

To return to the story. The Viceroy, then, is somewhat of an impostor. He cares much more for the female than for the male portion of the population, and, under pretence of discovering grievances in reality goes about in search of pretty girls. Naturally, the sleeping Perichole attracts his attention. On being asked to give an account of herself she says that she is very hungry; and the Viceroy promises her an excellent dinner if she will only come with him to the palace. Her love for Piquillo gives way under the pressure of an irresistible appetite, and she consents, but not until she has written and recited a nicely conceived, neatly expressed letter, in which she assures Piquillo that she loves him, but that she *must* have something to eat. This is Mdlle. Schneider's best situation, and she certainly makes the most of it, and sings the graceful melody to which M. Offenbach has set the "Lettre de la Perichole" with an engaging mixture of pleasantry and pathos.

But the laws of the country forbid the introduction of single women into the palace, and to satisfy the scrupulosity of his Ministers on this point the Viceroy determines to find La Perichole a husband. The Ministers, nothing loth, are sent in quest of one, and light upon Piquillo just as he is hanging himself for love of the fugitive Perichole, whose farewell letter he has received. This seems to be the very man wanted. He is anxious to commit suicide, and scarcely, therefore, can object to getting married. Piquillo, however, refuses the bride offered to him, and all for the sake of the bride herself! He cannot forget La Perichole, and it is necessary to make him intoxicated before he can be induced to commit an act of seeming infidelity. Bride (already at the beginning of the scene somewhat hilarious), bridegroom, and three high officials of the viceregal court all get drunk together and dance absurd dances. At the first representation Mdlle. Schneider is said to have hiccuped, she is also said to have been hissed. At present she contents herself with exhibiting some of the minor symptoms of intoxication, such as she had already displayed in the Grand Duchess's "Song of the Glass." The air she sings at the beginning of this remarkable scene is curiously but appropriately entitled "Griserie Ariette, and it is sung to these poetical words, "Ah! quel diner je viens de faire, &c.

The intoxication scene brings the first act to a close. In the second act we find Piquillo perfectly satisfied with what he has done. He is at court and on familiar, if not thoroughly friendly, terms with the Ministers, two of whom he joins in singing the praises of women in a style which many women would not altogether approve of. Go into the street, ask the first, the second, ask any number of men what they are thinking of, and the answer will always be, "Les femmes, les femmes!" That is the simple subject of a series of couplets of which "Les femmes il n'y a que ça" is the burden. It would be wrong to praise this very Offenbachian composition too highly; but, though vulgar, we are afraid it is amusing, and it certainly makes people laugh and call for it again. Piquillo has just finished his couplets in praise of "Les femmes, les femmes!" when he finds that he is to be kept separated from his own wife. The scene between Fernand and the courtiers in "La Favourite" is reproduced in the form of a parody, and Piquillo discovers to his infinite humiliation that he has married the King's favourite. Grand dramatic tableau and defiance of the Viceroy, at the end of which the Viceroy orders the man who has defied him to be taken to prison. "And mind that no women are admitted to his cell," and La Perichole, much to Piquillo's disgust, who is convinced that La Perichole has been unfaithful to him. The dungeon into which Piquillo is thrown is one reserved specially for "recalcitrant husbands, or, as it is expressed in the music, "les maris re, les maris cal, les maris ci, les maris trants, les maris recalcitrants. This curious form of joke is, we are assured, borrowed from the Italian farce in which Puncinello is spoken of as "Signor Pun, Signor Ci, Singnor Nel, Signor Lo. It was scarcely worth appropriating.

Piquillo being now safe in prison the Viceroy begins to pay serious court to his wife, in token of which he makes her valuable presents of jewellery. This affords Mdlle. Schneider the opportunity of singing, "Ah que jaime le diamants," a fit pendant to the "Ah! que jaime les militaires" of the "Grand Duchess." Finally all comes right; Piquillo is let out of prison, he is already married to his beloved Perichole, and the Viceroy has at last discovered that it will be better for him not to interfere between them any more. The little drama then ends happily, and La Perichole is allowed to retain her husband and the jewellery she has received from the Viceroy as well.

The favourite pieces in the work are La Perichole's letter, which is melodious and graceful; and "Les femmes il n'y a que Ca!" which is too full of mere animal spirits, and is, in a word, vulgar. Mdlle. Schneider's picturesque costumes would alone suffice to ensure her success in the part of La Perichole; but she also represents the character with much ability and contrives to give it a certain individuality.

THE GOLD-FIELDS OF EASTERN AFRICA, AND THE LAND OF OPHIR.

The following interesting letter from Mr. Charles Beke appears in the "Athenæum":—

Bekesbourne, Nov. 9, 1868.

In the last number of the "Athenæum" I stated that, though the "gold of Ophir" of the Hebrew Scriptures was obtained from the east coast of Africa, Ophir itself was in Arabia. With your permission I will now give my reasons for this paradox.

In my 'Origines Biblicæ' the opinion is recorded that the people from whom the country of Ophir derived its name were originally placed on the western side of the head of the Persian Gulf, in the vicinity of Havilah and Sheba, the three being named in conjunction in the tenth chapter of the Book of Genesis ("And Joktan begat . . . Sheba and Ophir and Havilah"); Havilah, like Ophir, being famed for its gold, and Sheba being also noted for its supplies of the precious metal (Ps. lxxii. 15; Ezek. xxvii. 22). Thus we read of the Queen of Sheba, who, on the occasion of Solomon's first sending ships to Ophir, was induced to cross the Arabian desert to Jerusalem, carrying with her as a present 120 talents of gold, at the same time that the Tyro-Israelitish fleet brought 420 talents from Ophir, by the way of the Sea of Edom, or Red Sea. There is no evidence, however, of gold having ever been the natural production of those Arabian districts.

Why the "gold of Ophir" should have obtained the name of a place which did not produce it is easily explained. Ophir was the principal country from which the gold was *last* exported. I will adduce several similar instances, which, whilst elucidating the present question, will at the same time serve to throw light on the history of the *emporia* of antiquity, which were, and in some cases still are, imagined to have produced the articles bearing their names, whereas the same were merely brought to them for sale, sometimes from immense distances, either by sea or by land.

The coffee of the shores of the Red Sea, when first imported into Europe from the Turkish ports in the Levant, came to us as "Turkey" coffee; and though it is now known to us as "Mocha" coffee, Mocha is not the place of its growth, but simply the port of shipment; and even this it is now no longer. The rhubarb of the druggists, *Rheum palmatum*, is to this day called "Turkey" rhubarb, because our Turkey merchants were its first importers; though all that even now is known of its origin is, that the Russians buy it from the Chinese at the frontier market-town of Kiachta, and hence it is *supposed* to be the produce of Thibet; but the precise place of its growth and even the species of *rheum* are, I believe, still unascertained. The slaves of Kaffa and the neighbouring countries of Southern Abyssinia, when taken to the market of Baso in Godjam, are by the Galla slave-dealers called Sidamas—this being the general denomination for *Christians*, which many of those poor creatures are; but, in the transit across Abyssinia, they become "Gallas"; and when carried from the latter country into Arabia, Egypt, or Persia, they are known as "Hubshees," or Abyssinians. The products of Indian looms, purchased by the traders of the West in the markets of Mosul and Damascus, became with us "muslins" and "damasks"; as the silken fabrics of France and England, when carried from the fair Leipzig into Circassia, are "Leipzig" silks, whose lustre serves the Circassian poet as a foil to the glossy hair of his mistress. So, too, Brazil sugar sent from Lisbon to the Mediterranean was called "Lisbon" sugar, as in like manner Welsh or English coal, shipped from Liverpool to North America, is there known as "Liverpool" coal. The marble quarried in the mountains of Carrara and shipped at the port of Luna became "Lunar" marble, just as the straw hats of Tuscany are called "Leghorn" hats.

Many other instances might be given, but one more shall suffice, and it is the more conclusive because it is that of a production of Eastern Africa, carried thence in the same direction as the gold. The article known in our London market as "Bombay gum-animé" is, in fact, the produce of the continent of Africa, near Zanzibar, where the supply is said to be limited only by the will of the lazy natives to dig it up and bring it to market. Carried from Zanzibar to Bombay, its origin is there altogether lost sight of—perhaps is designedly concealed; and this *Zanzibar* copal comes to England under the name of "Bombay" gum-anime, being said to be the produce of India, washed down by the rivers to the coast.

So was it with the gold of Ophir, Havilah, and Sheba, which, brought from the east coast of Africa to these maritime districts of Arabia by the south-west monsoon, which at the present day carries the gum-copal of the same region to the port of Bombay, obtained its name from them instead of the country of which it was the natural product.

As regards the length of the voyage from Eziongeber to Ophir, it has to be explained that the "three years" which Solomon's "ships of Tarshish" employed in performing it, mean three years *inclusive*, which become practically only *two* years. They went one year, returned the next, and went again the third; and native vessels trading between the head of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf at the present day would take just as long. In 'Origines Biblicæ' I have adduced several similar and even stronger instances of this mode of computation. I will repeat one here:—"It is on this principle that the Jews computed their kings' reigns: according to the doctrine of the Talmud, Treatise *Rosh Hashshanah*, 'a king who has been elected on the 29th of Adar (the last day of the year), has on the 1st of Nisan (the first day of the next year) completed a year, and commences another, ... since one day of a year is considered to be a (whole) year.' In this case, while the Jewish historian would record that the king had reigned two years, we should say he had reigned only two *days*.

Before concluding I wish to correct an error in my former communication. The last sentence of the penultimate paragraph should read thus:—"On the contrary, as I stated in a lecture on the Sources of the Nile, delivered in the theatre of the London Institution on the 20th of January, 1864, 'In truth, the whole of the east coast of Africa, from Berenice Panchrysos (the all-golden Berenice) of the Greeks in the north, to Sofalat-edh-Dhahab (the Gold Coast) of the Arabians in the south, is auriferous;' and the gold,-fields discovered by Herr Mauch appear to be the southernmost extremity of the deposits of the precious metal." That is to say, Herr Mauch's discovery, made towards the end of 1867, is the realization of my prediction in 1864, which itself, as I have stated, was merely an amplification of that of 1852, repeated in greater detail in 1861.

Charles Beke.

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PERPLEXITIES OF A "DOUBLE."

THERE is (thinks the writer of "Doubles and Quits" in Blackwood's Magazine) a slight inconvenience in such a scene as the following—it ruffles the temper and acts injuriously on the digestive organs:—One day last week I was sauntering up Pall Mall with a couple of friends, quiet and refined men like myself, when we were startled by a loud human bellow from behind, and immediately after I sustained a shock between the shoulders which nearly upset me. Turning round, I found a bearded and perfectly colonial-looking person standing with outstretched paw, and a face full of affectionate recognition, and glowing with tropical if not alcoholic tints. My face was vacant.

"What, Dolly!" the monster roared, clutching my hand. "My own old Dolly-Wallah! It does my heart good to see you—how are all the other jolly old Patagonians?" and with his other paw he began to hammer me about the region of the liver, which with me is a tender organ. "Oh! d-d-d-don't," I cried, doubled up with pain.

"Yes, I will, plumed warrior of Attock! Yes, I will, wild bird of the Mofussil," and he did, heartily.

"D—n it sir, you must be mad," I gasped.

"As a dancing dervish, mad with joy at seeing old Dolly again. Do you remember the Grampus?" and he went on hammering me.

"No, sir, I don't remember Grampus, or Dolly, or Wolly, or Patagonia, or any of your cursed low friends. It's not my line. You're evidently from India—I never was there. You've got sunstroke, I suppose, or something; but, by Jove, if you don't let my liver alone, I'll call the police."

There was quite a little crowd by this time, and my quiet and refined friends might be observed in the distance walking rapidly off on the other side of the street.

"Oh! I see," said my assailant, suddenly assuming an air of dignified hauteur, "we're too fine to recognise an indigo-planter in Pall Mall, although we knew the way to his bungalow pretty well in Rohilcund, and didn't mind punishing his brandy-pawnee and cheroots, or borrowing his horses, or calling him 'Jack'; that was in the north-west provinces, but here it's another thing—here we must be discreet; we're in London now and swells, and we must forget. Oh yes! we must forget."

"Upon my life, sir, this is too intolerable" (he was gesticulating and talking at the pitch of his voice.) "It's quite evident *you* forget yourself. If you're mad, why the deuce don't you got to Hanwell? If you're drunk, why don't you go and sleep it off? You've hurt my back and my liver, and you're making a scene in the street with a total stranger; but, if you don't leave off. I'll give you in charge. I swear I will!"

"Total stranger! I like that. I suppose you'll tell me next that you're not Captain Burridge, of the—Dragoon Guards, you puppy!

"Yes, I will, you ruffian!" for I was nettled by this time. "I'm not Captain Burridge, and I'm glad of it, if you're a specimen of his friends. But there, see for yourself there's my card? For heaven's sake don't follow me! and I dashed into the Army and Navy Club, and told the porter to give in charge if he came bothering. From an upper window of the Club I saw the man of indigo leaning for some minutes against the railings of the War Office, and regarding my card with a look of stupefaction. The first intimation I had of the existence of my "double" was conveyed to me the year before last, in a letter from a brother of mine who was then serving with his regiment in India. My own regiment had been for some time under orders to proceed to the same favoured clime; and my brother, on his return from a six months' expedition in Thibet, during which he had been cut off from all news, expected to find we had arrived. On his way down country the first civilised place he reached was one of the sanatoriums—Nynee Tal, or Simla, or Mussoorie, I forget which; but whichever it was, its leading hotel possessed a *table d'hôte* to which my brother went for dinner on the day of his arrival.

He had not been long seated when an individual entered the room and took a chair opposite him. This individual (who was no other than the accursed Burridge) my brother at once conceived to be me, whom he had not seen for five years—he had no doubt whatsoever on the subject—but as Burridge merely gave him a glance of perfect non-recognition, he said nothing.

The fact is, my brother and I were both *farceurs* in a small way and he immediately imagined that I was feigning ignorance of him by way of joke; and delighted with the idea of foregoing all other human emotion in the cause of mirth, he fell heartily into the humour of the thing; and though fraternal yearnings turned his gaze now and then in the direction of Burridge, he contrived to make his expression as indifferent and unconscious as possible. At the same time he could not sufficiently admire my supposed "nonchalance"; for Burridge, being hungry and a plunger, after satisfying his curiosity with one bovine glance round the table, thereafter devoted himself exclusively to his victuals.

Dinner being ended, the company dropped one by one from the room, till at last my brother was left alone with Burridge, who continued to work conscientiously through the dessert. When the door closed on the last person, my brother clapped his hands and loudly shouted, "Bravo! bravo! bravissimo!" Burridge on this put up his eyeglass and stared at him for a second or two with a perfectly stolid countenance, then, dropping his glass, proceeded to attack a fresh mango.

"Bravissimo! bravissimo!" shouted my brother, doubly pleased; "capital! capital! couldn't be better!"

Again Burridge inserted his glass, and slowly remarked, "If it's the dinner you're so pleased with, I can't say much for your taste: in my opinion it's the foulest thing I ever ate in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America."

Again my brother was in ecstasies, but checking his mirth, he remarked, "Well, but come—enough's as good as a feast; you've carried that game quite far enough; don't you think you had better stop it now?"

Again the eyeglass was inserted, and the plunger spoke—

"Oh! the proprietor, I suppose; well, it would take a good deal of this kind of enough to make a feast. But look here, if I pay you your contract price, I've a right to eat as much as ever I please; and I'll tell you what it is, I'll just serve you out. I'll eat your whole dessert, if I have cholera for it; and I'll ring for more if I'm alive when this is done."

"Come, come," said my brother, "no more humbug. How's the governor?"

"What governor?" said Burridge, in great astonishment.

"My governor, of course."

"Don't believe you ever had one," was the scornful reply; and he ate on.

"Tut, tut, man! how's the old lady?"

"I sincerely hope she's dead," said Burridge sucking away imperturbably.

"Oh, Donald, you parricidal ruffian! where are your natural affections?" and he playfully threw an over-ripe mango at the dragoon, which took effect upon his chin and burst over his white waistcoat. Thereupon a terrible scene ensued; the phlegm of the plunger gave way to ungovernable fury, and he overwhelmed my brother with handfuls of fruit, plates, glasses, knives and whatever came to hand. The row alarmed the whole establishment, and Burridge was with difficulty overpowered. Eventually an explanation took place, and my brother was, though with some difficulty, convinced. They immediately became great friends (I fear my brother's tastes are rather low), and he afterwards saved Burridge from falling over a "cud." I don't know whether that is the right spelling, and I'm not quite sure that I know what a "cud" is, but I believe it to be a kind of precipice in the Himalayas over which picnic parties appear to have an unfortunate habit of losing their lives. Be that as it may, my brother somehow saved his life in connection with a "cud," and I, for my part, can't say I think the better of him for it.

Burridge has a large acquaintance apparently, and on an average day in the height of the season I should say I cut about a dozen of them who insist on bowing to me. I too have a large acquaintance, so it may be presumed that Burridge's average daily bag approaches the same dimensions as my own. Our respective lists, therefore, must be rapidly diminishing, owing to the impracticability of establishing an *alibi* to every one who is cut by one's double. I find that Burridge (who is excessively indignant at the mistakes, on the ground, I understand, that his personal beauty and *ton* are superior to mine—ha! ha!), in cutting my acquaintances, contrives, by the way he does so, to leave behind very rancorous feelings—so much so that many are too angry to entertain the idea of an *alibi* or any other basis of explanation; so I now make a point of cutting his people as offensively as possible, mowing them down with a trenchant sneer, or blighting them with the incredulous astonishment of a wintry eye. It is war to the knife between us now—a war of reprisals, and, I suspect, of extermination, as far as our visiting lists are concerned. At the beginning of the season, when Burridge returned from Patagonia or the Mofussil, or whencesoever he did return, and when, consequently, the distressing inconvenience I have, I fear, been too long dwelling upon, began first to be felt, I sent an envoy to him to see if we could not come to some arrangement to obviate the inconvenience of these mistakes. My representative (who was filled with zeal rather than with discretion, and who was, moreover, of a bullying and autocratic turn of mind) pointed out to Burridge that, as he was the latest comer, in a Park-going point of view, I was clearly entitled to consider myself the aggrieved party, and to call upon him to make any sacrifice that might be necessary to restore our respective identities to a proper footing. He then suggested that Burridge should shave his whiskers off, which was declined: that he should adopt blue spectacles; no, he wouldn't. Well, then, a blue eyeglass; certainly not. That he should wear perpetual mourning, or a white hat with a black band, or become notorious by walking about with an alpenstock, or carrying a kitten or a squirrel on his shoulder wherever he went. No, he would agree to nothing of the sort." "Well then," said my envoy, "there's only one thing for it—we can't have you in town at all during the season; you must go and cricket or fish somewhere—say Cornwall or Norway—during May, June, and July. I daresay we can spare you the last week in July, provided you avoid the Park and the Opera." Burridge, who is evidently unreasonable, hereupon drove my envoy from his presence with language unfit for publication; and from that day Burridge eyes me and I eye Burridge as Saul eyed David.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.
They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
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SUN FIRE OFFICE. ESTABLISHED 1710.
The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.
The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.
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The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
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ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
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This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Manager and Actuary.*
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THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld)
1st October 1867.

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EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 12TH INSTANT.
☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

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CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
Bombay, 8th December 1868.

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CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
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TRACING PAPER, VELLUM CLOTH, &c.,&c.—ALWAYS ON HAND.
CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
Bombay, 8th December, 1868.

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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
,, 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
,, demand		1s. 11¼d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11 1/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 5th December 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
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On Scotland and Ireland	...at 1s. 11 3/16d.	,,
Circular Notes	1s. 11¼d.	,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.
Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager, Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 2nd December 1868.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
Head Office—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid up Capital £800,000.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES.

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EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	1/11 3/4	per Rupee
4 ,, ,,	1/11 5/8	,,
3 ,, ,,	1/11 9/16	,,
2 ,, ,,	1/11½	,,
1 ,, ,,	1/11 7/16	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	1/11 3/8	,,

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
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Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 9th December 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100.
RESERVE FUND £ 38,000.
HEAD OFFICE.
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Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
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AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,
A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper.—Price Rs. 1—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, a splendid showy dark bay Gulf Arab riding Horse. To be sold because the owner has no use for him, 14¾ hands high, age 5 years, believed to be quite sound. Can be seen by giving a day's previous notice.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER
begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate.
The following can be had loose by weight:—
White Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.
H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—
PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.
Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.
April, 1868.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS,
Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, of 2, 2¼, 3, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.
In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Stock of General Hardware.
To close an account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.
Bombay, 7th December 1868.

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OCTAVO, 7¼ by 4¾ inches.

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No. 10.—3 Days in a page with Sunday	3 0	3 6
No. 11.—3 Days in a page without Sunday.	2 12	3 0
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FOR SALE, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, capsuled and bottled by "Parle," in prime condition at Rs. 4-12 per dozen, quarts. Apply to OWEN AND OKELL, 40, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, Henry MacGrotty and Co.'s Choice Old Pale Sherry, in 1 dozen Cases. Price Rupees 20 per doz.
SOARES BROTHERS & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd December 1868. 2, Military Square.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.;
Vieux ,, Do. ,, 18 0 ,,
Cognac ,, Do. ,, 16 ,,
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—
Brandy...... 'Otard Dupuy & Co.' Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey.... 'Dunville's V.R.' ,, 18 ,,
Clarets..... 'Medoc ,, 10 ,,
Do. ...... 'Lormont' ,, 12 ,,
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—Our India Pale Ale, bottled by us, can only be procured in Bombay through our Sole Agent, Mr. Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla. London 26th August 1867.
IND COOPE & Co.
A new supply of the above celebrated Pale Ale has just arrived by several vessels in quarts and pints. Terms Cash on delivery. No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort.
EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

MAGNUMS OR DOUBLE BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE.—Orders from Messes and large Consumers of finest dry Champagne are solicited for the above.
Our first parcel prepared under the immediate superintendence of our Mr. Palmer in Champagne in September last, and expected to arrive here by Ship "Amazi" in January next, is strongly recommended to large Consumers of this most refreshing Wine. Price for 1 dozen case Rs. 74. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
1st December 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—
CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Cases of............ 1 doz. each
Do. ...Pints do. .... 2 ,,
MOSELLE ....Quarts do. .... 1 ,,
Do. ...Pints do. .... 2 ,,
HOCK..........(Hockheimer) Quarts. do .. 1 ,,
Do..........(Marcobrunner) Qts. do. .. 1 ,,
EAU DE COLOGNE .... 6 Bottles in a Box
ALSO,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.
SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. ....(St. Julien) .... 1 ,,
W. NICOL & Co.

LIST OF WINES OF MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS, MEADOW STREET, No. 5.

CHAMPAGNE.			Quarts.	Rs.
Champagne	Titus Newhouse		,,	18
do. Rose	F. Wegelin		,,	20
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.				
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann.		Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.		,,	22
do. Moselle	do.		,,	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.		,,	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse		,,	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.		Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.		Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.		Pints	23
STILL HOCK.				
Queen Victoria Vineyard. G. M.	Pabstmann Son		Quarts	54
do. do.	do.		,,	48
Marcobrunner	do.		,,	30
Boxbentel Steinwein	do.		,,	24
Laubenheimer	do.		,,	15
CLARETS.			Quarts,	Rs.
Bages Pauliac	R. G. Hobbs & Co.		,,	34
Milon Pauliac	do.		,,	34
Clos Fourlet St. Emilion	do.		,,	28
Vrai-canon	H. and C. Balaresque.		,,	24
Chateau de Frauds	do.		,,	19
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.		,,	24
Chateau Leoville	do.		,,	19
Baumes Sauterne Superior	Montheuil Franc fils Aine		,,	36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc	do.		,,	24
Chateau Delorme Margaux	do.		,,	24
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.				
Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse		Quarts.	26
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.		,,	22
Brandy	H. Hibelot & Co.		,,	18
do.	do.		,,	20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.		,,	18
do.	do.		,,	24
Old Cognac	do.		,,	30
Absynthe	do.		,,	30
Burgundy Porto	do.		,,	12
do.	do.		,,	16
Best Old Cognac	do.		,,	30
do	Blanchy Freres & Co.		,,	30
Old Cognac	do.		,,	22
Brandy	John Bakes		,,	15
Boonkamp of Maagbitter	H. Underberg Albrecht			20
Magenbitter	Idocius Roberts			20
German Beer (4 doz. case)	H. Deetjen			20

Terms—CASH.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, December, 1868.

JEREMIE'S SEDATIVE AND ANTISPASMODIC,
the best remedy for
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, and NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,
is held in the highest repute in all parts of the world. It allays pain, and produces sleep, without causing the excitement and cerebral disturbance which often follow the use of opiates.
From W. B. JOHNSON Esq., Opium Supt., Patna.
"This is to certify that Captain Jeremie's Sedative has been tried by me in several desperate cases of Cholera with wonderful effect: I can confidently vouch for its being an *invaluable medicine.*"
From Sir CHARLES D'OYLY, Bart.
"Jeremie's Sedative, administered to me by Dr. King, was always attended with the effects of completely soothing the pain, and leaving no bad effects whatever. It has indeed saved my life more than once."
From Dr. JACKSON, Apothecary General, Calcutta.
"This is a highly valuable preparation. I constantly employed it with the most favourable results—in no case finding that it left behind it the troublesome effects commonly produced by opium."
From Civil Surgeon WYNNE, Patna.
"In no case of Cholera where I have exhibited it have I met with a failure of recovery."
PREPARED BY
SAVORY AND MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen, H R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.
Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.
SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.
Guarantee accompanying each Watch.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.
Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.
REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS,
6, MEADOW STREET,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.
Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.
Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.
Guarantee given with every Watch.
A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.
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Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.
"THE MAIL:"
A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, well-digested summary, and all interesting matter fro *The Times.*
The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published twice a week, under the title of "THE MAIL," at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore.
The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.
Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES. Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.
This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.
This Royally-patronised and Ladies-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,
Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL LIKE Whiteness.
Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles and beware of Spurious Imitations.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA. Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases
"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon." —*Sir Astley Cooper.*
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*
Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses also Trade Mark—(W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.
WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.
It is not effected by Climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.
Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.
Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort), POONAH.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

W. V. WRIGHT AND Co.'s
PURE COAL-TAR SOAP,
REGISTERED AS
SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.
THIS SOAP is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.
W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been used for washing.
W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.
W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the *Sapo Carbonis Detergens* does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali, and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali and the special form and combination in which it exists.
W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.
W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.
W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the *Lancet*, Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class, and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the *liquor carbonis detergens.* We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fœtid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap. Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also *Medical Times and Gazette*, Jan. 19, 1867; *British Medical Journal*, Jan. 26, 1867.
Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,
And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,
W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.
REMOVED FROM No. 11, OLD FISH STREET, E.C.
Established 1667.
Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT and Company will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

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DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

DAVID JOSEPH,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,
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SYKES AND DWYER,
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Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Kariee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.
NATIVE CHARACTERS.
Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

PURE MILK,
concentrated by the
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY;
has been certified by
BARON VON LIEBIG,
to consist only of
PURE COW'S MILK,
conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep *well* for a fortnight or longer after opening, and is in every respect a great boon to all PERSONS WHO USE MILK.

	Cash Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Tins containing an equivalent for dilution to six Bombay Seers, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0

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D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY, SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,
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Invite the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China to the fact that they have had 25 years' experience as Shippers of Goods to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.
N B.—A Price List, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c., and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.
Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.
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D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.
As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.
Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.
Price lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,
Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Firepremiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406.403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
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	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)
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PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On Wednesday, the 16th instant, Messrs. Heeralall & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Khoja Rahimoobhoy Vuzeer, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-houses, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at New Town, Patan Street, Coombarwada, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 382 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2193 and 2948, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property of Narayen Vusta, on or towards the west by Trimbuck Purusram Street, on or towards the north by the property of Nanoo Datoo and Nuthoo Datoo, on or towards the south by a passage and the property of Succaram Pandoo. For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 6 Rampart Row, Fort.
HEERALALL & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., all that piece or parcel of Fazendarry Land or Gound, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built thereon, situate and being in Bombay, without the Fort, at Duncan Road row, near the Falkland Road, in the Bhooleshwur sub-district, fronting the said Falkland Road to the north side thereof, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-six square yards and one hundred and ninety-one and one thousand of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage, on or towards the west by the ground of Bhaijee Nundoo, on or towards the north partly by the vacant ground of Chappa Dhobun and partly by the house of Ramdin Soklal, and on or towards the south by the house of Khoja Soomar Laljee, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 98.
WEEKLY SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—
A quantity of Grey and Piece Goods consisting of
10 Bales American Drills.
5 do. Grey Shirtings.
3 Cases Coloured Handkerchiefs.
8 do. Black Prints.
3 do. Dyed Madapollams.
A small Invoice of Jewellery, consisting of Brooch, Earrings, Bracelets, Lockets, &c.
On account of the concerned—
17 Cases Coloured Beads.
On account and risk of Marwaree Sivbu Hoomcar, by order of Mehta Narrayenjee Hurripursad—
7 Cases Turkey Red Prints.
NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 12th December, 1868.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE OF MOULMEIN TIMBER.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, a large quantity of Moulmein Teak Logs, Boards, Scantlings, &c. &c.
N. B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
6 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 do. do. Jaconets.
5 do. do. Madapollams.
9 do. do. T. Cloths.
50 do. Damaged Grey Shirtings, T. Cloth, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c.
9 do. 20 Reams Blue Paper.
3 do. Superior Canvas, No. 1 to 4.
3 Cases do. Scarlet Ladies' Cloth.
3 do. Victoria Check.
50 Boxes China Preserve.
45 Barrels Pork in prime condition.
A few warm Woollen Shepherd plaid Maude Shawls.
A lot of good strong worsted Milton's ½ Hose.
A Match Rifle by A. Henry, with Globe Aperature, Bar, Bead, Telescope, and Sporting Sights with spare Apparatus and case, complete, with 500 Bullets.
One Camera with lense in a box, and a box of Chemicals with sundry bottles, cases, and fittings of Photograph, and a Microscope in case.
A very neat and elegant RUBY GLASS HOOKA BOTTOM, silver-bound, of very pretty workmanship.
Ditto Engraved Blue Glass JEWEL BOX, also silver-bound.
Both are fitted in Morocco Cases and worthy of inspection.
On account of the underwriters—
A C G—2881, 2 82, 2884—3 Cases Cochineal.
2 Crates containing Handsome Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Services.
An Invoice of very superior Perfumery by the celebrated and well-known maker Phillipson and Son, London, consisting of best assorted Perfumes for the Handkerchiefs in glass stoppered bottles, vegetable extracts for cleaning and beautifying the hair, La Duchess Perfume, Bears Marrow, genuine French Curling Cream, Bondre subtil, Pearl Powder, Bloom of Roses, Pistachio-nut Skin and Complexion Powder, various kinds of Dentifrice, Naple Soap, Almond Cream, Shaving Cakes, &c.
MASONIC JEWELLERY AND CLOTHING.
Comprising Knight Templars Swords and Suits, Clothings, spare ditto Aprons and Sashes, ditto Cross Patees and Silver Stars, Knight of Malta Cross Patees, Royal Arch Suits and Aprons, &c.
On account of the underwriters—
1 Bale Superior Flannel.
AT 2 P. M.
An English-built light and elegant Buggy.
Bombay, 12th December, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND APPRAISERS.
BYCULLA, PARELL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.
THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Sale at their Byculla Auction Mart, when they will submit for Sale the following:—
Glass Candlesticks with Pans and Drops, Carriage and Buggy Lamps, Blankets, Helmets, Hats, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, Portmanteaus, Rocking Horse, Bagatelle Tables with Balls and Cues, plated Candlesticks with Shades, Ladies' Gold Brooches, Silver and Silver Gilt Watches, Gold Rings, Sets of plated-mounted New Buggy Harness.
A few dozen of spare Table Plates, white and gilt Coffee Cups and Saucers, Bombay bottled Sherry in Quarts and Pints, Pictures in gilt frames. A few articles of Blackwood Furniture. A double-barrelled Gun in case, about 50 dozen Cotton Stockings, &c.
The Property of a Gentleman.
A lot of Photographic Chemicals, Printing Frames of sizes, Developing Glasses of sizes, Porcelain Bath of sizes, Glass Dipping Bath in Mahogany Cases, and a Steel with Sundry other articles for Photographic use, a lot of Books, Letter Weighing Machines, Tiffin Basket, a Tripal Stand, Brushes, and other Sundries.
AT 4 P. M.
A light and strong open-doored office Shigram with lamps, shafts, &c., in thorough order.
A stylish English built light and small self-driving Park Phaeton.
A Bay Cape Brougham or Dog Cart Horse goes well in Harness and is a fast trotter.
Two excellent English-built Broughams, having circular glass fronts, seats for four and adapted for one or a pair of Horses. An English-built Dog Cart in fair order. And any other Carriages or Horses offering.
AN EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ELEGANT ENGLISH MAHOGANY AND ELABORATELY CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Splendid 12 and 36 lights Chandeliers, handsome Silver Candelabras, rich Carpets, large Pier Glasses, a choice collection of Vases and Table Ornaments, Garden Furniture, Gas Lanterns, self-playing Organs and Musical Boxes, Carriages, &c. at Locksley Hall, Byculla.
THE PREMISES SPECIALLY ENGAGED FOR THE OCCASION.
Messrs. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at a future date to be named hereafter at the above well-known premises, an extensive assortment of very valuable and Elegant English Mahogany and elaborately Carved Blackwood Furniture, splendid 12 and 36 lights Chandeliers, Silver Candelabras, self-playing Organs and first-rate Musical Boxes, Rich Carpets, handsome Vases and Table Ornaments, Elkington's best Plated Centre Pieces and Candelabras, Plated Glasses and Porcelain Ware, English Brass, four-post Bedstead, Garden Furniture, Gas Lanterns, several Carriages and sets of Harness, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and full particulars will appear in future advertisements. The property will be on view one week before the day of sale.
BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE, & Co.
Bombay, 12th December, 1868.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c., and other Sundry articles.
10 Bales of Grey Shirtings.
5 do. do. T. Cloths.
5 do. do. Jaconets.
40 Bales 2,000 Pieces of Grey Shirtings, 7 lb. 39 in.
AT 1 P. M.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of 25 Packages Earthenware.
AUCTION SALE of Valuable Newly-built Bungalow with Garden, &c., at Mount Road.
On WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following Valuable Landed Property, viz.:—
All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage or bungalow, with out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at the Mount, without the Fort of Bombay, and contains by admeasurement 6,210 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east, north, and south by the properties of Furdoonjee Limjee, deceased, and on or towards the west by the property of Elias David Sassoon, Esq., and is registered in the books of the Collector under No. 96.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the plan of the property, application may be made to the Auctioneers, at their Rooms, No. 5, Forbes Street.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
12 sets best English German Silver-mounted Single Harness.
FOR PRIVATE SALE.
One English-built Miniature Brougham by Laurie and Marner.
Bombay, 12th December, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, No. 12 & 13, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Madapollams, Longcloths, T. Cloths, Jaconets, Domestics, White Bengally Dorias, Mull-Mulls, Agabans, Mooktas, &c. a case of Japanned Calf-skin Leather, 100 Boxes of Soap (cakes), 43 remnant pieces of Woollen Cloth, a few crates of Earthenware, containing Table Dessert, Cheese and Soup Plates, Epsom Salt in Cases, Pearl Barley, Pocket Knives, Ground Glass Cabin Lamps, 15 Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps, 2 Cases of Towels, a Case of Walkingsticks, American Clocks, and various other articles, &c.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Ghanchee Essuh Mahomed, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, the mortgagor, all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-houses or chawl of buildings standing thereon, formerly as well as now in the occupation of Puthan Yar Mahomed and others, situate, lying on the east side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 514 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little, more, or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 69 and 70, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 624, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north partly by the two feet wide gully of the house of Khurreeza Beebee and partly by the similar gully joined to the compound of the last-mentioned premises, on the south partly by the house of Fuzloodeen Nowrungay, and partly by the house of Amroodeen Mochara, on the east by the old Nagpada Cross Lane, and on the west by the said Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of purchase.
For particulars and conditions of sale reference may be made to the undersigned, or at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS and Co., mortgagee's Solicitors, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. pints do. Crown's Port.
Best Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints.
Marble Slabs of sizes.
Boxes of Brown Bar Soaps.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 12th December, 1868.

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